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Canada's Courts Look to U.S.

Meese Seeks to Sway Growing Legal Debate

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — A quiet revolution is under way in Canada as courts here are turning away from British legal traditions and looking toward U.S. judicial precedent to help redefine the relationship between the individual and the state under a new national bill of rights.

Edwin Meese 3d

AP

During the past year, for example, the Supreme Court of Canada struck down a Manitoba law forcing teachers to retire at age 65 and forbid the city of Montreal to prohibit anyone under age 18 from pool halls and video-game parlors.

Ontario's Lord's Day Act forbidding Sunday sales was overturned, as was a Toronto ordinance requiring strippers to wear G-strings. The Canadian high court ruled that all laws passed by Manitoba province since 1890 were invalid because they were not in French as well as English and set a deadline for the translation.

Although the new Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, enacted four years ago, bears a strong resemblance to the U.S. Bill of Rights, it differs in many respects. For example, it includes an equal rights provisions that is more far-reaching than the Equal Rights Amendment for women proposed in the United States.

Canada, whose early settlers included Loyalists fleeing the American Revolution, now finds itself breaking with the British tradition of parliamentary supremacy and turning to American courts for legal precedents.

The U.S. attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d, has sought to influence the growing legal debate here by urging Canada's courts to follow the more restrictive views of conservative American jurists and disregard court decisions under former Chief Justice Earl Warren Jr. that expanded the legal rights of criminal suspects.

Bringing across the border the fight he is waging at home, Mr. Meese spoke here last week against decisions of the Warren court involving the so-called "exclusionary rule," which forbids the use of illegally obtained evidence in criminal trials.

He said court interpretations during the last 25 years have created technicalities so intricate and arcane that most police officers, and many judges and lawyers, do not understand them.

"I would hope," Mr. Meese said, "that ultimately we will reach a day when there is general agreement in both of our countries that the application of the 'exclusionary rule' is unnecessary as a means of regulating police conduct and that it can thus be eliminated as an unneeded and undesirable interference with the truth-finding process that is inherent in the fair and impartial administration of justice."

Mr. Meese called on Canadian prosecutors to join with colleagues in the United States to mount a public campaign against the principle.

The U.S. attorney general's speech to Ontario prosecutors, who held their annual convention last week jointly with the U.S. National District Attorneys Association for the first time, was a sermon delivered to the choir.

Canadian prosecutors and their American counterparts applauded Mr. Meese warmly and later asserted common cause with him in opposition to a related tenet of U.S. constitutional law, the Miranda rule. The rule requires police to advise criminal suspects in detail of their rights to remain silent and to obtain legal counsel before questioning.

Norman Douglass, the Ontario crown attorney, said that Ernesto Miranda was a mentally unstable indigent whose confession to Arizona police of kidnapping, rape and robbery was thrown out be-

See CANADA, Page 2

Ancient Skull Changing View of Man's Relatives

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A 2.5-million-year-old skull, found last year in Africa by American and Kenyan scientists, may shake some old branches on the family tree of early man, according to its discoverers.

Richard E. Leakey, one of the scientists, said Wednesday in Nairobi that the skull was the "most exciting" discovery in the evolution of early man in years. An analysis of the skull, he said, challenges the widely held view that two broad lines of ape-men, one of which led to humans, derived from the single species known familiarly as "Lucy."

In a report in the British journal Nature, the scientists identified the skull as being from an early member of an ape-man species known as *Australopithecus boisei*, a creature with big jaws and rugged build.

It was found to be several hundred thousand years older than any previously known fossils of that species, which raised questions about its place in the evolution of hominids, the primate family that includes humans.

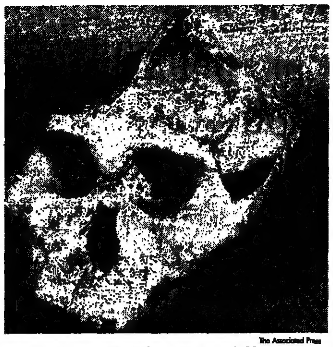
The great age of the skull, the scientists said, casts doubt on theories that the boisei species descended from *Australopithecus robustus*, another rugged ape-man that lived in southern Africa.

Instead, the two species were apparently contemporary. Some anthropologists contend that the two should be considered members of the same species.

The discovery could upset theories that both the robustus and boisei species evolved from *Australopithecus africanus*, known as coming from South Africa. Instead, the scientists said, the age of the skull raises the possibility that several hominid species were living at the same time at the same places in Africa.

The discovery has no bearing on the question of direct human ancestry, however, because the robustus and boisei species became "dead ends" in evolutionary terms.

The skull was found a year ago in a gully west of Kenya's Lake Turkana by Alan Walker, an anatomist and paleoanthropologist at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore.



The Associated Press

The 'most exciting' discovery in the field in years.

Mr. Walker described the analysis of the skull in an article written together with Mr. Leakey, executive director of the National Museums of Kenya; John M. Harris of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History; and Frank H. Brown of the University of Utah.

Judging by the size and shape of the cranium, the scientists said, the boisei brain was the smallest of any fossil hominid measured thus far. It was apparently about the size of the brain of contemporary apes.

Australopithecus was the first branch of the hominid family to walk on two legs. Whether any of them were ancestors of the genus *Homo*, the group that includes humans, is hotly debated by scientists.

Ex-Agent Defects To Soviet

CIA Operative, Sought as Spy, Is Given Asylum

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Thursday that it had granted asylum to a former operative of the Central Intelligence Agency who disappeared from the United States in September under suspicion of having sold secrets to Moscow.

The official press agency Tass reported that the former official, Edward L. Howard, had requested asylum because "he has to hide from U.S. secret services, which unfoundingly persecute him."

Mr. Howard was suspected of passing information to the Soviet Union about CIA operations in Moscow that he had acquired while training in the early 1980s for an agency assignment in the Soviet capital. He was not sent to Moscow and left the CIA in June 1983.

American intelligence officials have described Mr. Howard's links with the Soviet Union, which allegedly began after he resigned from the CIA, as extremely damaging to agency operations in Moscow, including the work of American agents and their handling of Soviet informants.

Mr. Howard's disappearance from his home outside Santa Fe, New Mexico, on a moonless night in September proved to be a major embarrassment for the CIA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Both agencies were investigating his links to the Soviet Union at the time and FBI agents had the Howard house under surveillance.

Tass said Mr. Howard's request for asylum had been granted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the executive committee of the country's nominal parliament.

The announcement said the decision was "guided by humane considerations."

The report gave no indication when Mr. Howard had asked for asylum, when he arrived in the Soviet Union or where he was living.

Mr. Howard's move to the Soviet Union brings full circle a Byzantine spy case that began last year with the defection to the West of Vitali S. Yurchenko, identified by the CIA as a senior officer of the KGB, the Soviet security and espionage organization.

American officials said last year that Mr. Yurchenko, who made a dramatic return to the Soviet Union in November contending

See DEFECTOR, Page 2

Honecker Trip to China Is Expected as Part of Thaw

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The leader of the East German Communist Party, Erich Honecker, is expected to visit China before the end of the year amid signs that China is seriously studying new Soviet proposals for improved relations, according to East European diplomats here.

Some diplomats see a possible visit by Mr. Honecker as an indicator of a further improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations. They said that an improvement in China's relations with East Germany could come only if the Soviet Union approved of the development.

Mr. Honecker's visit would be the first in more than two decades by a leader of a country closely linked to the Soviet Union.

[A senior Chinese official is making a rare visit to Mongolia, a Soviet ally, for talks shortly after Moscow offered to reduce its troop strength there, The Associated Press reported Thursday from Beijing.

[An official at the Mongolian Embassy said Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing had gone to Ulan Bator for official talks. The official would not say if the visit was connected to a speech July 28

AP

Erich Honecker

by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, indicating that some of Moscow's 50,000 to 60,000 troops in Mongolia along the Chinese border might be withdrawn.]

The East German government has not commented officially on a possible Honecker visit, but an East European source said, "It is more or less sure that he is coming this year." Mr. Honecker is expected to visit North Korea in the fall, so a visit to Beijing in October is viewed as a strong possibility.

Several high-ranking East Germans, including Mr. Honecker's wife, have visited the Chinese capital in the past year.

East European sources said Mr. Honecker would visit Beijing in his capacity as East Germany's head of state and not as head of the German Socialist Unity Party. China and East Germany, like China and the Soviet Union, have had no formal Communist Party relations for more than 20 years.

Another sign that China is taking seriously the recent proposals by Mr. Gorbachev came in a Foreign Ministry press briefing in Beijing on Wednesday.

In answer to a question a spokesman said that Mr. Gorbachev, in his July 28 speech, "made some new remarks on the improvement in Sino-Soviet relations which have not been made before. We are studying the speech."

Commenting on Mr. Gorbachev's proposal for a conference on the region, the Chinese spokesman said that "practical steps must first of all be taken."

"It is essential, first of all, to greatly reduce nuclear weapons and missiles already deployed and ease tension in the region and remove the hot spots of Afghanistan and Cambodia," the spokesman said.

In commenting on what he called the "new" elements in Mr. Gorbachev's speech, the spokesman seemed to be echoing remarks made Tuesday by China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping. According to Japanese sources, Mr. Deng told a visiting Japanese politician that there were "new" and "positive" elements in the Gorbachev speech.

But the Chinese leader also added a word of caution, saying, "I think we still have the three obstacles." He was referring to the barriers that the Chinese say block normal relations with the Moscow: Soviet support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, the Russian troop presence along the Chinese border and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

■ Soviet Relents on Islands

Celestine Bohlen of The Washington Post reported from Moscow:

The Soviet Union is ready to cede to China river islands that have been considered Russian for more than a century, a deputy foreign minister said.

Mikhail S. Kapitsa, an Asian specialist, said at a press conference that Moscow now recognizes a river's middle channel as a border, a definition that it resisted for many years as it pertained to the Amur and Ussuri rivers in far eastern Siberia, where the Soviet Union and China dispute islands.

Islands in those rivers — in particular, Chenbao, or Damansky in Russian, in the Ussuri — have been sore points at times of high tension between Beijing and Moscow. In 1969 a major border clash took place on Chenbao, and the island has since been in Chinese control.

Mr. Gorbachev said in his July 28 speech that "the official border might pass along the main ship channel."

By designating the border line down the middle of the river, the Soviet Union would be accepting the long-held Chinese position.

"What this means is that a number of islands that in 1860 were considered Russian would be beyond the line of the main channel and therefore in the future be transferred to China," Mr. Kapitsa said. The two countries signed a border treaty in 1860.

White House Is Seeking To Slow Sanctions Drive

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials say the White House is seeking to delay the congressional drive for sanctions on South Africa until September.

White House officials said Wednesday that the administration was seeking to stall Congress's voting of new sanctions against Pretoria on the ground that the European Community is planning to take action in September against South Africa.

A White House official said, "We feel it is essential we get Congress to delay any action until after the recess so they don't pre-empt the opportunity we have to coordinate with the Europeans."

The Senate is expected to endorse a sanctions measure before the mid-August recess, based largely on a proposal by Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana and the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

But White House officials said they were concerned about the next step after Senate passage, a conference between Senate and House legislators to work out their differences on sanctions.

The House passed a bill on June 18 that would impose a severe trade embargo on South Africa and force all American companies to leave within six months. The Senate bill's sanctions are less sweeping.

Privately, some White House officials acknowledged that the administration was seeking to blunt pressures for major sanctions against South Africa and even buy time as congressional demands for action accelerate.

Left unclear is how Mr. Reagan will deal with the sanctions question itself. A ranking White House official said: "The president does not fundamentally believe in sanctions, but there's a lot of support among the allies for sanctions and strong support in Congress. How do we reconcile that? We're not sure."

Meanwhile, Roman Catholic bishops in the United States have endorsed for the first time economic sanctions against South Africa. Failure to take such action at this time, the bishops said in a letter to the 100 members of the Senate, "would be morally indefensible."

■ Some Restrictions Lifted

The police commissioner of the eastern region of Cape province lifted some emergency restrictions, such as a nightly curfew and bans on funerals, in several black and mixed-race townships Thursday, The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

Brigadier Ernest Schnetler gave no reason for lifting the restrictions, which were reimposed Aug. 1. All the commissioner's emergency regulations were declared invalid when the Supreme Court ruled last week that only President Pieter W. Botha or the national police commissioner could issue such orders.

After the court ruling, the government amended the June 12 emergency decree to allow regional commissioners to issue such regulations.

In another development, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency, ZIANA, said South African trade controls imposed Wednesday on Zimbabwe and Zambia included rigorous South African checks of air and rail freight to and from those countries, as well as previously confirmed inspections of truck cargo.

Death of Last Artificial Heart Patient Throws Future of Device in Doubt

By Harry Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The death of William J. Schroeder, the world's last remaining and longest-surviving recipient of a permanent artificial heart, may spell the end of an era in which the devices were seen as a permanent solution for those terminally ill with heart disease.

Mr. Schroeder, 54, died Wednesday, 620 days after receiving the experimental Jarvik-7 artificial heart.

He was the second of five patients to receive the device on a permanent basis, and he suffered several strokes in the days and months that followed.

Mr. Schroeder's survival, and that of Murray P. Hayden, who lived for 488 days with the Jarvik-7 heart, showed that survival was possible on the plastic and metal device. But the strokes and other complications both men suffered impaired the quality of their lives and dampened the enthusiasm that first greeted the mechanical heart.

While the time probably will come again when artificial devices are seen as acceptable permanent substitutes for the natural organ, most surgeons now agree that the currently available devices are inadequate for the job.

The lone exception appears to be Dr. William C. DeVries, the surgeon in Louisville, Kentucky, who has performed four of the five permanent implants done to date, including the one he implanted in Mr. Schroeder on Nov. 25, 1984.

According to spokesmen at Louisville's Humana Hospital-Audubon, where three of the four implants were done, Dr. DeVries still has authorization from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to perform three more, although he has not implanted an artificial heart permanently in a patient since April 1985.

Humana has announced plans to conduct scores of operations in the hope of eventually turning an experimental technique into a commonplace treatment for heart disease.

At a meeting in Washington last October attended by nearly all of the surgeons then using the artificial heart, Dr. DeVries was the only one who said he still was willing to use the device as a permanent implant.

Most of the other surgeons said that they would continue to use artificial hearts only as a temporary "bridge" to sustain life until a human donor heart became available for transplantation. They noted the threat of strokes, caused by blood clots that form on the device's inner walls and then break off and lodge in the brain.

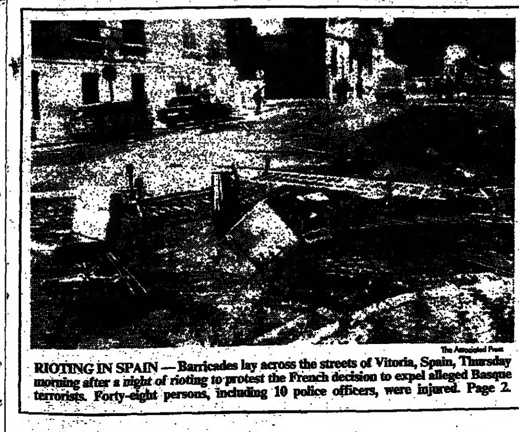
Other surgeons also cited as another factor the restrictions placed on a patient's movements by the bulky air compressor that powers the heart.

At the same meeting, Dr. Jack Copeland of the University of Arizona said that the health of patients on permanent artificial hearts "inevitably" would fail within 200 to 400 days but that human heart transplants were "here to stay."

To date, 12 temporary implants have been done, according to Art Ciarkowski of the Food and Drug Administration. In 10 cases, the implant was a Jarvik-7 artificial heart, the same device Dr. DeVries used for his four permanent implants. The two others were Penn State hearts, developed by Pennsylvania State University.

Mr. Schroeder, a retired federal worker from Jasper, Indiana, was the first heart-implant patient to live outside a hospital. His artificial heart, a plastic and metal air-powered device, worked without fail despite a number of medical setbacks.

Mr. Schroeder, who lived in a specially equipped apartment near the hospital for two brief periods in 1985, suffered another stroke Nov. 10, 1985, and had been hospitalized since Nov. 11.



The Associated Press

RIOTING IN SPAIN — Barricades lay across the streets of Vitoria, Spain, Thursday morning after a night of rioting to protest the French decision to expel alleged Basque terrorists. Forty-eight persons, including 10 police officers, were injured. Page 2.

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TOMORROW

Glenda Jackson interview. In Weekend.

The New York Times

Jose Holguin, standing at right, with some others in the crew of the B-17 bomber in 1943.

A 43-Year Quest by a B-17 Crewman

Against Odds, Survivor Seeks Remains of His Buddies

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — For Jose Holguin, a search for the long-lost remains of his wartime comrades is a dimly lighted path that brought him to Japan this week. This, he recognizes, is where the road probably ends.

On June 26, 1943, Mr. Holguin was the only member of a 10-man crew to survive when a Japanese fighter shot down their B-17 bomber and sent it crashing into the jungles of New Britain island in the South Pacific.

Mr. Holguin, the navigator, had worn his parachute. When he accidentally tumbled through an open door of the crippled bomber he was able to float away from death.

But survival did not bring safety. Hobbled by a broken back and a leg wound, he was captured by the Japanese several weeks later and sent to a prisoner-of-war camp in the New Britain city of Rabaul. There he endured through more than two years of malnutrition and disease that killed all but 7 of the camp's 64 captives.

Still, Mr. Holguin survived.

He survived to retire from the air force in 1963 as a lieutenant colonel. He survived to become the assistant principal of a suburban Los Angeles high school. Most of all, he survived to live up to a pledge, made long ago to himself, to bring his crew home.

Starting in 1981, he visited New Britain three times.

In 1982, he discovered the sliced fuselage of his B-17, christened the "Naughty but Nice," still bearing its hand-painted insignia of a half-naked calendar girl. Later, with the help of islanders, he learned that the bodies of five crew members had been buried in unmarked graves at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu.

At his insistence, the U.S. Army examined and identified those remains last year. Finally, four decades after their deaths, the five men were laid to rest with full honors in their hometowns.

Now Mr. Holguin says it is time for the other four to come back, too.

Mr. Holguin, 65, sees himself as a common man with uncommon persistence.

Hopping a space-available military flight, he came to Tokyo this week in search of clues to the missing crew members' whereabouts.

He has, from memory, the names of half a dozen camp guards and officers who he hopes may know

See JAPAN, Page 2

48 Injured in Spain in Protest Of French Policy Toward ETA

United Press International

VITORIA, Spain — Hundreds of rioters rampaged through downtown streets here early Thursday, hurling gasoline bombs, burning banks and fighting police armed with tear gas and rubber bullets, the authorities said.

Forty-eight persons, including 10 policemen, were injured in the rioting that began as a march to protest France's recent expulsion of five alleged members of the Basque separatist group ETA to Spain.

Although no arrests were made, the authorities said it was the worst violence in northern Spain's Basque region since the expulsions began last month.

The trouble began at midnight when an estimated 2,000 demonstrators gathered in front of the civil governor's office in Vitoria, about 160 miles (260 kilometers) north of Madrid, began to chant pro-ETA slogans.

"Several people threw Molotov cocktails at the building and they also tried to burn the Spanish flag hanging from the balcony," a government spokesman said.

Riot policemen, firing tear-gas canisters and rubber bullets, moved in to halt the violence but were met with stones.

Witnesses said the police then charged the demonstrators, who scattered into side streets where they smashed shop and bank windows.

Firemen were called to put out blazes set by the rioters at two banks in the city center.

The demonstrators fought with police until the rioting ended about 4 A.M., the authorities said.

Hospital officials said most of the injured had been hit by tear-gas grenades and rubber bullets. All were treated and released.

The recent confrontations between ETA sympathizers and police in the Basque region began after Paris began handing over suspected ETA members living in France to the Spanish authorities.

ETA, a Basque-language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty, has killed more than 500 people since beginning its guerrilla war in 1968 for independence of the northern Basque region.

■ French Policy at Issue

The French decision to return the Basques is part of a wider policy that has set off a heated debate on the country's policy toward immigrants. Richard Bernstein of The New York Times reported from Paris:

The French interior minister's efforts to ease procedures for the expulsion of foreigners have led to a heated debate over French immigration policy.

Those opposed to the efforts contend that the government not only is withdrawing France's traditional welcome to refugees but also is fanning a new flame of chauvinist sentiment. They say they fear that foreigners will ultimately be subject to summary expulsion by the police.

The interior minister, Charles Pasqua, responded in Parliament recently by affirming the country's traditional role. "France deserves its name as a land of asylum," he said.

The tone of the debate was suggested by a headline in Le Nouvel Observateur, a weekly magazine. It read, "3.5 million suspects," a reference to the number of foreigners estimated to be living in France.

In the last month Parliament has been debating legislation that would make it easier to bar prospective immigrants and to expel foreigners who are in France illegally or who have been found guilty of crimes. The conservative government has said the measures are a response to growing sentiment against the presence of large numbers of foreigners, particularly Arabs from former French colonies.

But opponents of easier expulsion procedures stress that France must maintain its tradition of granting asylum and avoid the possibility that genuine political refugees might be forced to return to their countries.

In the last few weeks, as the debate has continued, France has expelled five presumed members of ETA, one to Gabon and the others to Spain. The government has defended the expulsions as elements of necessary cooperation with other countries in the fight against terrorism, particularly against the Basque group.

Speaking about the expulsions, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has promised full cooperation with Spain in fighting terrorism. He has said he is determined to end the use of France as "a rear base for terrorists operating on Spanish soil."

Though the previous government extradited three Basques to Spain in 1984, France has generally been reluctant to move against Spanish Basques, even when Madrid requests extradition. The reluctance dates from the Franco era.

The recent expulsions not only signaled a change of policy; they also involved a new "procedure of absolute urgency" that bypasses the usual legal procedures. One of the Basques, Domingo Iturbe Abasolo, known as Txomin, was expelled to Gabon on a half-hour's notice, his lawyer said.

A French lawyer and human rights activist, Denis Langlois, protesting the expulsions, wrote sarcastically in Le Monde: "To the devil with the courts. They are only useful for losing time. Just give me a good procedure of absolute urgency any time."

The Basque issue is only part of the larger debate in France over how to deal with immigrants.

Two week ago the lower house of Parliament approved legislation that would transfer the power to expel a foreigner to the local authorities, largely bypassing the courts. The bill is being debated by the Senate, but its approval is seen as almost certain.

The measure would also allow the Interior Ministry to expel any foreigners, including those as young as 16 years old, if they are sentenced to prison terms of six months or more, even if they came here before they were 10.

"You will condemn them to banishment, because France for them will have become their only true homeland," Jean-Yves Le Deant, a Socialist legislator, said in Parliament.

Italian Court Puts Hold on Some Libyan Bank Funds

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

ROME — An Italian court has frozen some Libyan government funds on deposit here to cover longstanding debts owed to two Italian companies.

The freezing of seven billion lire ($4.9 million) was ordered Wednesday by Judge Diego Curto in Milan at the request of two small companies that delivered earth-moving equipment and tow trucks to Libya in 1981 and 1982 and claimed they were never paid.

Enzo Marrazi, the attorney who won the judgment for the companies, CO.FA. of Milan and C.F. of Piacenza, said Thursday that about 20 other companies had contacted him about taking similar legal action on their behalf.

The court decision was viewed as a potentially significant precedent by businessmen and lawyers because funds belonging to the Libyan government were involved and because Libyan debt to Italian companies amounts to almost $700 million, according to recent official estimates.

The Libyan ambassador to Italy, Abdurrahman Shalgam, told the ANSA press agency Thursday that Libya would appeal what he considered an "unjust and wrong" judgment.

He said the ruling violated the terms of the Italian companies' contracts calling for adjudication of disputes by a Libyan court or a neutral tribunal. He also said Libyan government funds should not have been involved in a dispute between commercial concerns.

The original debt owed the two companies involved in Thursday's ruling amounted to four billion lire, but Judge Curto added three billion lire to cover interest and court costs. The frozen funds belong to six state-controlled Libyan banks and are held in five Italian banks.

Italy is Libya's biggest trading partner and Libya is Italy's largest oil supplier. The substantial debt owed to Italian companies that took on major development projects during the years of rising oil prices has become a difficult issue in relations between the two countries, according to Italian officials.

With Libyan profits from oil sales dropping substantially in recent years, payments to Italian companies have often fallen behind schedule.

The Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Co., a state entity, holds a stake of nearly 14 percent in Fiat, the automotive group, which is Italy's largest private company. However, observers said it was unlikely that any future court actions would be aimed at those holdings.

Terence A. Todman AP

U.S. Envoy Doubtful on Pretoria Post

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Ambassador Terence A. Todman, saying that the sincerity of the Reagan administration's opposition to apartheid was widely questioned, played down reports that he might be the next U.S. ambassador to South Africa.

Mr. Todman said Thursday he believed no new ambassador to South Africa could be chosen until the United States produced a more credible program of opposing apartheid, the system of racial segregation.

Mr. Todman, 60, said, "There isn't any doubt about the firm opposition to apartheid that exists in the United States."

But he said official expressions of American opposition "somehow are not believed by the South African people or the rulers in South Africa or by people anywhere else in the world."

"I think once we have a policy that finds credibility with the South Africans, with the people of southern Africa and with the rest of the world, then we can start thinking of who is the very best person to go to South Africa to implement that policy," he said. "I don't think we are at that stage yet."

Concerning reports of his candidacy, Mr. Todman said the media had "managed to take some words they attributed to White House sources and blow it up."

Reagan administration officials have said the president wants to name a black to become the next ambassador to South Africa.

Mr. Todman, who has been ambassador to Denmark since 1983, is the second black candidate to be widely named as a possible envoy to South Africa. A North Carolina businessman, Robert J. Brown, withdrew his name from consideration last month.

Libya Linked To Terrorism On Cyprus, Sources Say

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A rocket and mortar attack Sunday against a British air base in Cyprus appears to have been the work of a new underground terrorist group with links to Libya, diplomats here say.

The group, which calls itself the Unified Nasserite Organization, is the result of a merger a month ago of several factions upholding the philosophy of Gamal Abdel Nasser, the late president of Egypt, and that of Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, the Arab sources said.

Not much is known about the group, but it is believed to be devoted to striking at British interests in the Middle East and elsewhere.

Within hours of the attack against the Akrotiri Air Base in southwest Cyprus, the Unified Nasserite Organization issued a statement in Beirut asserting that it had carried out the attack primarily in retaliation for Britain's role in the U.S. air strikes against Libya in April.

Some of the fighter-bombers in the attacks took off from bases in Britain with the approval of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The raids, the statement said, were designed to kill "Brother Moammar." The statement hailed the target country as "the great Libyan Jamahiriya."

"Libyan Jamahiriya" is the name Colonel Gadhafi has given to his country to emphasize government by the "masses," which in Arabic is "jamahir."

Reports in the press here said the raiders of Akrotiri base used an 80-millimeter mortar and Soviet-built rockets. Three civilians were wounded in the assault.

Military analysts said the scale of the attack suggested that it had been long in preparation with a great deal of effort invested. It has injected a new dimension in the terrorist activity against Western interests in the Middle East region, they said.

The analysts believe ground work for the creation of the new organization may have started in the aftermath of the United States strikes against Libya. The action in Cyprus could well be the beginning of a new campaign against the British, they added.

Nasserism is a concept based on calls for uniting all Arab countries into one state to be run under an Arab brand of socialism. It was initiated by the Egyptian leader, who died of a heart attack 16 years ago.

Colonel Gadhafi proclaimed himself heir to the Nasserite legacy in the Arab world after the death of President Nasser, and he has since been seeking to merge Libya with any Arab country that may accept his offer.

WORLD BRIEFS

Zambia Arrests 6 Tourists as Spies

LUSAKA, Zambia (Reuters) — Six Europeans tourists, five of them Swiss and one an Austrian, have been arrested in Zambia on suspicion of spying for South Africa and were severely beaten by policemen demanding confessions, an Austrian Embassy spokeswoman said Thursday.

The diplomat said at least one of the group, traveling overland when arrested July 24 in the northern town of Nakonde, had been forced to confess to being a spy.

The tourists came to Zambia from South Africa through Zimbabwe and Malawi. The diplomat said she visited the six and found one of the Swiss men very nervous and frightened. Their treatment improved considerably after the embassy protested. Travelers from Britain and West Germany have also reported troubles while traveling in Zambia.

Arab League Struggles With Budget

TUNIS (Reuters) — The Arab League is facing the worst financial crisis in its 41-year history because member states suffering from lower oil incomes are holding back on contributions, Arab diplomatic sources said Thursday.

The 21-member League, which has an annual budget of around $30 million, has warned members that a freeze on all projects might have to be imposed at the end of the month. More than half the members are not up to date with their annual payments and some are four years in arrears.

The league's financial crisis follows a fall in the price of oil, which has caused members with their mostly oil-dominant economies to slash national budgets by between 20 percent and 50 percent.

Marcos Loyalists to Recognize Aquino

MANILA (AP) — Leaders of a failed loyalist revolt have agreed to recognize the Philippine government of President Corazon C. Aquino but not swear allegiance to it, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said Thursday.

He said that Arturo M. Tolentino, a former foreign minister who was President Ferdinand E. Marcos's running mate in the February election, and other leaders of the revolt July 6 to 8 will take the oath. In return, the government will drop charges of rebellion.

Mr. Tolentino had balked at swearing allegiance to the Aquino government or to its constitution. Mr. Gonzales said Mr. Tolentino and the other loyalist leaders agreed Tuesday to "recognize the existence" of the government and pledge not to promote or participate in violent actions against it.

Jim Sherry/Reuters-UPI

Bertalina M. Cazakova and her husband, Nikolai N. Nikolski, in Miami on Thursday discussing their defection.

Soviet Circus Stars Given U.S. Asylum

MIAMI (AP) — A husband-and-wife tightrope team who defected from the Moscow Circus's road show in Buenos Aires arrived Thursday in Miami and were granted asylum.

"We hate the political system in the Soviet Union," said Bertalina M. Cazakova, who defected with her husband, Nikolai N. Nikolski. "We did not come here to buy blue jeans. We are looking for freedom." They said they hoped to join a circus in the United States.

The performers, both 35, slipped away from their hotel Monday, going to the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires, where they had arranged an appointment by telephone. They flew to Miami and were granted political asylum

Record '86 Deficit Is Predicted in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Congressional Budget Office projected on Thursday a record budget deficit of $224 billion for this year and said billions of dollars in spending reductions would be necessary to meet goals for cuts next year.

The Reagan administration has predicted a record deficit of $230.2 billion for fiscal 1986, $27.4 billion more than initially foreseen. The administration and congressional leaders say that they will somehow deal with the problems in budget decisions next month. The 1985 deficit was $212 billion.

For the Record

Three U.S. soldiers drowned in South Korea during training exercises Monday when they were swept under by strong currents in the Han Tan River, the U.S. Army said Thursday. *(Reuters)*

Five bombs believed to have been planted by separatists exploded in the French island of Corsica early Thursday, the police said. They were not powerful, and no one was injured. *(Reuters)*

• • •

Travel Notes

■ **Swissair said Thursday** it was suspending flights to Sri Lanka beginning in March because of a drop in tourism there. A spokesman for Air Lanka said Korean Air Lines and Royal Nepal Airlines would suspend service in the next two months. Garuda of Indonesia, Singapore Airlines and British Airways plan to reduce flights. *(Reuters)*

Clarification

A headline on Thursday's front page wrongly implied that OPEC's accord on production quotas had come about because Saudi Arabia and Kuwait had "given in" to Iranian demands. As the article itself made clear, the agreement represented compromises and concessions by various OPEC interests.

IRA Threatens to Kill Workers Aiding British

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

LONDON — The Irish Republican Army has considerably broadened its list of persons facing death threats, alarming Northern Irish businessmen by marking laborers in fields ranging from construction to communications for assassination if they work on British police projects in Ulster.

The warning that such cooperation with the British "war machine" would mean death was met Wednesday by vows from British authorities to step up anti-terrorist security.

Tom King, Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, said: "This is a declaration of murderous violence against the community itself."

Several businesses were reported to have canceled dealings with British installations after the threat and the murder last week of a concrete supplier. The victim, John Kyle, was shot after ignoring a warning not to do construction work at an Ulster police station.

Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland denounced the warning as a "most indiscriminate and wholesale onslaught on the right to life of decent people" in the northern province's embattled communities.

He contended the warning was evidence that the IRA was fearful that progress was being made under the London-Dublin agreement for pacifying the province.

In its warning the IRA said its gunmen would target such individuals as telephone technicians, vending machine workers, cleaning contractors, bread and milk suppliers, civil servants and the shipping and bus companies involved in transporting British troops to Ulster installations.

The IRA deems itself a military organization at war with the British occupiers of Northern Ireland.

A fuel contractor, a wholesale produce supplier and several local bakeries that did business with British installations along the province's borders are reported to have canceled their dealings in response to the new threat.

They followed the lead of a major business, the John Laing construction company, which had withdrawn from maintenance work at a British air base after the murder of Mr. Kyle.

British officials insisted the IRA would not prevail in its broadened threat and that funds would be taken from the province's health and education budgets, if necessary, to provide increased security.

Privately, some officials speculated the warning was designed in part to impress a visiting delegation of Americans associated with the Irish Northern Aid Committee. The fund-raising group says its charity is devoted to victims of sectarian violence, but the British authorities accuse it of helping to finance IRA terrorism.

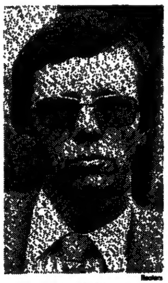
It was too early to estimate the effect of the heightened threat, but business leaders clearly were concerned and announced plans to hold emergency meetings through the Ulster branches of the Confederation of British Industry.

The threat advised displaced workers to find "alternative sites of employment." But Terry Carlin, the northern executive of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, said that 130,000 unemployed workers already were on the public dole after searching fruitlessly for jobs. He said the warning had threatened the jobs of "thousands and thousands" of others.

This was denied by Gerry Adams, a member of the British Parliament from Belfast who is president of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA. He said that the threat would have slight effect on unemployment.

He said the threat was justifiable because the targeted workers were relieving British soldiers and provincial police of various tasks "so they are free to terrorize Irish people on a daily basis on our streets."

■ MP Held in Border Raid



Reuters

Peter Robinson

A leading Northern Ireland politician was arrested Thursday in Ireland after militant Protestants staged a raid across the border, apparently to highlight claims of inadequate security, Reuters reported from Dublin.

Peter Robinson, the deputy leader of the Reverend Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party and a member of the British Parliament, was arrested during an attack on an Irish police patrol in which two officers were injured.

Police said about 150 Protestants, many wearing masks and paramilitary uniforms and carrying clubs, had crossed from County Armagh in Northern Ireland into the village of Clontibret in County Monaghan, just over a mile (slightly more that 1.6 kilometers) inside the republic.

They were attacking an unmanned police post with paint and stones when they were surprised by a police patrol about 2 A.M.

Two uniformed policemen were knocked to the ground and beaten when they stepped from their car. Plainclothes detectives in another vehicle then fired warning shots in the air to disperse the attackers, who then fled back over the border.

Mr. Robinson, 37, was arrested under Ireland's anti-terrorism law, the Offenses Against the State Act, under which a person can be held up to 48 hours without being charged. He was detained in the town of Monaghan.

DEFECTOR: *Asylum for Fugitive*

(Continued from Page 1)

that he had been abducted and tortured by the CIA, identified Mr. Howard as a double agent.

Mr. Yurchenko also told American authorities that Ronald W. Pelton, a former employee of the National Security Agency, provided Moscow with secrets.

Mr. Pelton was convicted in June of selling highly sensitive intelligence secrets to Moscow.

Mr. Yurchenko, whose return to Moscow was another embarrassment for the CIA, remains the subject of considerable controversy in Washington as to whether he was a genuine defector or an agent sent to disrupt American intelligence and counterintelligence operations.

U.S. counterintelligence operations involve the search for foreign agents trying to gain access to classified information. They also include investigations of suspected spies, known as "moles," who may have penetrated intelligence organizations.

American officials said last October that Mr. Howard may have helped Soviet authorities apprehend a Soviet researcher who was providing American intelligence with valuable military information.

Mr. Howard, according to the officials, provided information to Moscow that led Soviet authorities to arrest the researcher, A.G. Tolkachev, on charges of spying for the United States.

The Washington Post reported recently that while Mr. Howard was training for the assignment in Moscow, he was given information about how agents for the CIA operate in the Soviet capital and some identifying data, but not the names, of agents with whom he would deal.

The Post reported that the agency canceled the assignment after Mr. Howard failed to pass a lie detector test and was found to have a serious drinking problem.

After he was was dismissed by the agency in 1983, Mr. Howard moved to Santa Fe with his wife and son.

American officials have said they believe he began selling information to the Soviet Union in 1984 and made several trips to Europe to meet with Soviet operatives.

Reagan, Bush Volunteer for Drug Testing

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush will take drug tests next Monday "to lead the way" toward achieving a drug-free American work place, the White House said Thursday.

A deputy press secretary, Albert R. Brashear, said the 78 members of Mr. Reagan's senior staff had also been asked to give urine samples if they would not be on vacation Monday, but he stressed that the tests were voluntary. "We're not out to punish anyone," he said.

The White House staffers were notified up to five days in advance about the tests, thus raising questions about the effectiveness of the screening. For occasional drug users, most drugs would disappear from the body after one to four days.

CANADA: *Courts Look to the U.S.*

(Continued from Page 1)

cause he had not been warned of his rights.

"Ernesto walked, but in spirit he's been haunting the courts in the United States for 20 years, and now he's trying to stick his nose into Canada," Mr. Douglass told a panel. "My own view is that we prosecutors should do all we can as we argue these cases to stop him at the border."

Many Canadians, who as children watched police on American detective shows read suspects their Miranda rights, often have mistakenly demanded that they be warned in the same manner during their arrests.

Edward L. Greenspan, a leading criminal defense lawyer here, believes that there are important divergences in the exclusionary rule that Mr. Meese apparently did not discern.

"The central argument in the United States is not one that we have in Canada," Mr. Greenspan said in an interview, "so he was speaking a bit through his hat."

The modified exclusionary rule in the Canadian Charter of Rights gives the trial judge far more latitude about what is to be allowed in evidence.

Provincial courts here have sometimes arrived at diametrically opposed definitions of what the language actually means.

Unquestionably, however, Canadian judges look over their shoulders to the precedents established by U.S. courts as they try to define the concepts of the right of assembly, the right against arbitrary imprisonment and the protections against unlawful search and seizure that are set forth in the charter.

JAPAN: *B-17 Crewman's 43-Year Quest Near Its End*

(Continued from Page 1)

what happened to the missing men, or at least why they were not buried with the others. Perhaps, he says, he can locate crew members from the Japanese plane that shot him down. Maybe they saw something that could be of value.

His mission, Mr. Holguin acknowledges, could be likened to the search for the needle in a haystack, except that the odds are not nearly so good.

"It's been a long shot from the very beginning," he said.

By coincidence, his journey comes when Japan, as usual this time of year, is consumed with its own wartime memories. This is a period of reflection, centered heavily on the Aug. 6 anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima that helped bring an end to World War II and, in the process, led to the liberation of Mr. Holguin from his prison camp in 1945.

Most of the talk here is of how Japan suffered, not how much pain it caused others during the war. But Mr. Holguin does not begrudge the Japanese their recollections, no matter how they differ from his.

His lack of animosity is such that he held a reunion in Japan 15 years ago with two of his captors in Rabaul, Shozo Kato and Zenichi Wakabayashi. There was death all around him in the prison camp, Mr. Holguin said, but some guards permitted civilities such as an occasional shower or cigarette.

In a situation like that, even a kind word counts, he said. Mr. Kato, he said, especially wanted to make you feel like a gentleman.

Now he intends to seek out the two former camp officers once more in the hope that they can recall something, anything, that would shed light on the missing remains of the four Americans.

In particular, he is looking for leads to five other Japanese who may have useful information. They were all assigned to Rabaul, several of them in intelligence work as members of the secret police.

Mr. Holguin discusses his wartime ordeal in a matter-of-fact voice, almost as though he were talking of someone else. But passion enters when he speaks about his long search, which has cost him about $15,000 in personal savings and required him to do virtually everything alone, with little help or encouragement from the U.S. military.

"I made a vow that day in 1943 that I would leave them, but that if I made it I would come back for them," he said. "My intentions were to bury them on the spot. But that changed to getting them out of there."

It was not until 1981 that he actually started the hunt.

"Human frailty keeps pulling you away from what you've got to do," Mr. Holguin said. "The thought of those guys still out there, though, was like a rumbling train. The noise just kept getting louder and louder."

Mr. Holguin acknowledged that the chances of his learning anything of great substance were small.

But he also felt he had no choice but to follow the road to its end.

"Who knows?" he said. "No one thought I'd find the other five fellows either."

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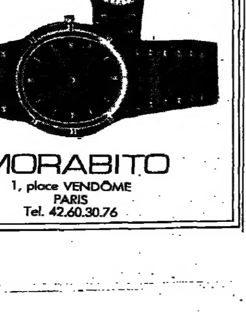

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U.S. Arms Experts Set Talks in Soviet

By Walter Pincus and Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is sending a delegation to Moscow next week to discuss nuclear and space-based weapons, issues that are central to U.S.-Soviet relations and prospects for a summit meeting, according to the White House.

The delegation, to be headed by Paul H. Nitze, a special arms adviser, will contain key figures from every area of the U.S. arms control apparatus, including Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense. The U.S. specialists are often at odds.

Others members of the delegation, according to the White House announcement Wednesday, are Edward L. Rowny, special arms adviser; three U.S. negotiators in the Geneva arms talks, Max M. Kampelman, Ronald F. Lehman and Maynard W. Glitman; and a National Security Council arms expert, Robert B. Linhard.

U.S. officials said the idea for the meeting originated with the Russians, who suggested it as part of a pre-summit work plan brought to Washington two weeks ago by a Soviet deputy foreign minister, Alexander Bessmertnykh.

The work plan, and especially the concept of getting a "fast start" on the next step in arms bargaining, was quickly embraced by the Reagan administration.

The appointment of such a broad group of officials was unexpected, however. Inclusion in the delegation appears to have surprised at least two officials: Mr. Nitze left Washington last week for a month's vacation in Maine, and Mr. Perle left earlier for his annual vacation in the south of France.

The Soviet Union has not identified the participants on its side. U.S. sources said they expected the Soviet delegates would include officials from the Foreign Ministry and the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Mr. Nitze and Mr. Perle represent competing poles of U.S. arms policy, as conceived in the State Department and the Pentagon.

The presence of both in the delegation to the talks may suggest to Moscow that Washington is serious about resolving its internal policy differences, as well as negotiating with its Soviet counterparts, a U.S. official said.

Some U.S. officials had previously suggested that only by putting Mr. Nitze and Mr. Perle together to work out a U.S. position for the arms talks could the persistent differences in the Reagan administration be resolved.

Officials have also noted that Mr. Perle, generally portrayed as an opponent of negotiations, showed genuine enthusiasm for bargaining with Soviet negotiators when he took part in preparing the summit communiqué in Geneva in November.

The White House said the Moscow meeting was intended to support the arms negotiations, set to resume Sept. 18 in Geneva, and the meeting of Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze in Washington on Sept. 19-20.

The Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting, in turn, is expected to lay the groundwork for a summit meeting in Washington late this year between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev recently exchanged confidential letters that, in part, outlined views on a possible arms control arrangement involving nuclear weapons and anti-missile defense systems, such as those being researched under Mr. Reagan's program for a missile shield in space.

U.S. sources said a detailed counteroffer to the Soviet Union's June 11 arms proposal in Geneva was being prepared, but that it would not be ready for presentation next week.

The proposal offered deep cuts in offensive nuclear weapons in exchange for a tightening of the 1972 treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile defenses and a delay in any deployment of space weapons for 15 to 20 years.

Mr. Reagan's response to the June 11 proposal and a June 23 letter from Mr. Gorbachev was sent July 25 after policy decisions were made by a few top officials, including those going to Moscow.

Mr. Reagan reportedly proposed not to deploy space systems for at least seven and a half years if the Soviet Union would agree to extensive cuts in offensive arms.

Plan for Joint Command Of U.S. Units Advances

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate, over the objections of the Pentagon, has approved a proposal to create a joint command for the military's special operations forces.

The approval of the amendment Wednesday on a voice vote came despite promises by the Pentagon and the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Tuesday to reorganize the forces on their own.

Senators supporting the change said the Pentagon proposal did not appear to go far enough to address serious logistical and command problems that had showed up in the invasion of Grenada, the aborted 1980 effort to rescue hostages in Iran and other special missions.

"It has been six years since the tragedy in the deserts of Iran, and the United States still does not have the capability to perform a similar mission," said Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine.

Mr. Cohen was a co-sponsor of the amendment to revamp the command of the special operations forces, which include the army's Special Forces and Delta Force and the navy's Seals.

"At this time," Mr. Cohen said, "U.S. special forces are still scattered among the services, badly underfunded, and lacking a clear and coherent mission."

Mr. Cohen's amendment was also sponsored by Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee.

It would establish a joint military command for the special forces, set up an office in the National Security Council to coordinate policy, and create an assistant secretary of defense for special operations to help assure proper funding.

The proposal comes as Congress is seeking to reorganize both the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the war-fighting commands to improve coordination and reduce often disruptive interservice rivalries.

The House of Representatives and the Senate have approved differing legislation to accomplish this. A joint House-Senate committee will attempt to reconcile the differences.

The amendment in the Senate was added to a bill authorizing military programs.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Remy Le Morvan/Reuters

WHOSE TREES LINE CANNES? — Palm trees such as these, lining a street in Cannes, were stolen from Premiá de Mar, Spain, officials of that city charged. They alleged that Cannes had stolen trees to replace palms killed by cold last winter.

A Short-Line Railway Across a Big Divide

BELGRADE — With the opening of a 17-mile (25-kilometer) train line, Albania has lost the distinction of being the only country in continental Europe unreachable by train.

The line was opened Wednesday, with Albanian and Yugoslav dignitaries portraying it as part of a broad effort to improve relations. It reaches from Titograd in Yugoslavia to the Albanian border town of Bozaj, thus completing a link to Skhodar in northern Albania. More important, it symbolizes a move away from the isolationism that has long made Albania synonymous with backwardness.

The line will not initially carry passengers, but it may be used to export chromium. Albania is the world's second-leading producer, and the leader, South Africa, is likely to lose sales because of its apartheid policies. Albania sells its high-quality chromium both to the United States and to the Soviet Union. It has diplomatic relations with neither.

Since the death in April 1985 of its longtime Stalinist leader, Enver Hoxha, Albania has expanded its links to Western Europe. Border crossings have been opened, and international ferry lines and air flights added. But decades of distrust do not die easily. When the inauguration of the new train line was delayed, a Yugoslav official cited the slow delivery of diesel locomotives. But some observers saw signs of Albanian hesitation and of lingering bad feeling over differences with the more liberal regime in Belgrade.

2 Nations Criticized On Chernobyl Alerts

BRUSSELS — The Bureau of European Consumer Unions has charged that France and Belgium, the two EC members most dependent on atomic energy, provided the least information to their publics about the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

The charge came after the European Community's commissioner for atomic safety, Stanley Clinton Davis, had named Belgium as one of six EC nations that had yet to adopt as law the nuclear safety standards set by the EC in 1980 and revised two years ago. The others are Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany.

The charges have caused a stir in Belgium. Officials said that while six years seemed a long time for the adoption of the standards, Belgian law required 25 separate hearings before they could be approved. Meanwhile, the construction of a nuclear plant in Doel has been postponed until a Senate panel completes a study of Chernobyl's effects on Belgium.

The Coast Is Not Altogether Clear

Water samples collected by an Italian environmental group and the news magazine L'Espresso have turned up some bad news for bathers. They report that some stretches of beach on the Adriatic are still covered by banks of seaweed that flourish in water high in phosphates. High levels of pollution were also found near Bari, Brindisi, Reggio Calabria, Rosignano and nearly everywhere in the Gulf of Naples. There was raw sewage at the mouth of the Tiber near Rome. But clear water was found on the northwest coast at Portofino and along the Ligurian coast, in Elba and southern Tuscany.

A survey by health authorities in Spain found no pollution problem in the Balearic Islands. And in Catalonia, which reported having spent about $88 million recently to upgrade sewage disposal facilities, all 116 beaches were declared satisfactory. But 13 Basque beaches were declared "inadvisable."

In France, which has spent millions of francs on clean-up programs over the past 20 years, 83 percent of the coastal spots checked had water that was either very clean or acceptable, up 4 percentage points from two years ago.

Around Europe

BONN — Members of the Bundestag are being rehoused in an old waterworks building during work to repair damage caused by periodic flooding from the Rhine. The repairs will take about three years; the cost is estimated at about $118 million.

AMSTERDAM — A new courier service here will use speedboats to try to overtake land-locked competitors. VDV Courier began the city's first waterborne delivery service Wednesday, with a single boat. Its owners say that they can move faster through the city's canals than competitors can on heavily traveled streets.

MADRID — Health officials in Madrid say that cases of food poisoning rose 109 percent last year from 1984. Of the 300 cases reported, 71 percent were of salmonella; about a third were caused by restaurant food.

TURIN — After investigators here heard charges of bizarre results from a local medical laboratory, they sent a bottle, labeled "urine," to the lab for tests. The bottle actually contained tea, but the laboratory failed to detect the difference. Charges have been filed against a nurse and two doctors.

BRIAN KNOWLTON

U.S. Aide Says Chile Official Cited Helms Office for Leak

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An official of the Chilean government was the source behind allegations in Washington that someone in the office of Senator Jesse Helms leaked secret intelligence information to Chile, according to a State Department official.

The Chilean official complained to the U.S. ambassador, Harry G. Barnes, on July 16 that "spies" were stealing Chilean military secrets. When Mr. Barnes asked what he meant, the Chilean said Senator Helms's office had told him so, the U.S. official said Wednesday.

Mr. Helms, a conservative Republican from North Carolina, called the account "a concoction" and added: "There is no such Chilean official unless he's lying through his teeth."

Sources with knowledge of the event said the issue involved a classified Chilean armed forces report accusing soldiers in the burning death July 6 of a demonstrator, a Chilean citizen who had been living in the United States.

The discovery that the United States had obtained the military report, the sources said, enabled the Chileans to shut down what had been a productive U.S. intelligence-gathering operation.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation began July 18 to look into the alleged leak at the request of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. It has focused on Christopher Manion, a committee aide to Senator Helms, as a possible suspect, the sources said.

Mr. Manion and the senator have denied involvement. On Wednesday, Mr. Helms accused "a coalition of the media, the Marxists and the State Department" of seeking to destabilize Chile through a disinformation campaign.

The existence of a Chilean military document on the incident was first reported in the United States by National Public Radio.

According to The Washington Post's sources, the Central Intelligence Agency cited the internal study in briefings to Congress as evidence that the Chilean government knew its soldiers had doused the demonstrator, Rodrigo Rojas de Negri, 19, and a woman with gasoline and set them afire in Santiago. He died four days later.

A CIA official said the details of its briefings "are almost a road map to how we got the information." The techniques in question had been used to monitor army support for President Augusto Pinochet, among other things, and have been closed down.

"That's why we were upset," the official said.

A Chilean Embassy spokesman here reiterated that it has received no intelligence leaks. A Chilean official said that the affair has at least documented CIA covert-intelligence activity in Chile and said "this of course has to have an impact" on U.S.-Chilean relations.

Senator Helms visited Chile a week after Mr. Rojas died and endorsed President Pinochet's claim that the young man had accidentally set himself afire with a device he had been carrying.

Mr. Helms criticized the U.S. ambassador for attending the funeral of Mr. Rojas, and he defended Chile's progress toward democracy.

■ Missing Student Found Dead

A political colleague of a student opposition leader reported missing in Chile since Saturday said the man has been found dead, United Press International reported from Santiago. The Chilean Human Rights Commission has demanded an investigation.

Security policemen found the body of Mario Martinez Rodriguez, 25, on a Pacific coast beach.

He was a Christian Democrat and secretary-general of the University of Santiago Students Union, according to Andres Palma, youth leader of the Christian Democrats.

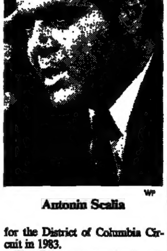
Rights, Feminist Groups Testify Against Scalia

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Some civil rights and feminist groups have assailed Judge Antonin Scalia, the Supreme Court nominee, as hostile to the concerns of women, the poor and members of minorities.

And some labor union officials, testifying Wednesday, said Judge Scalia seemed to favor a shift from Congress to the president of the power to set national policy.

But the American Bar Association and several lawyers, both Democratic and Republican, said Wednesday the judge had an outstanding legal mind whose conservative views would be tempered by openness to opposing arguments and zest for debate.



WP

Antonin Scalia

Conservative groups, including Concerned Women for America, also strongly supported President Ronald Reagan's nomination of Judge Scalia as a Supreme Court associate justice.

They seemed enthusiastic, much as liberal groups seemed alarmed, by the prospect that his confirmation would shift the Supreme Court markedly to the right on such issues as affirmative action, church and state issues and women's rights.

As the Senate Judiciary Committee's relatively tepid two-day hearing on the Scalia nomination ended Wednesday, some Democrats said they probably would vote for him, and it seemed likely that his nomination would be approved with few dissenting votes.

A committee vote on the nomination, along with that of Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist to become chief justice of the United States, is scheduled for Thursday. The president appointed Judge Scalia, who had been a law professor, to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in 1983.

The Rehnquist nomination is also expected to be approved by a comfortable margin, although it has met with more opposition.

The criticisms of Judge Scalia by liberal groups, including the National Organization for Women, which denounced his narrow view of the Bill of Rights and civil rights laws, alternated in Wednesday's testimony with enthusiastic praise by lawyers and law professors who have worked with him.

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations announced Wednesday that it opposed the nomination of Justice Rehnquist and that, while it had no position on Judge Scalia, it was concerned about what it said was his narrow view of "the role of Congress in setting national policies and the role of the judiciary in enforcing the Bill of Rights."

In Florida, Son Convicted of Killing Mother in Bid for Fortune

The Associated Press

FORT MYERS, Florida — Steven Wayne Benson was found guilty Thursday of killing his mother and adopted brother and trying to kill his sister with pipe bombs in an attempt to inherit his mother's $10-million tobacco estate.

The jury found Mr. Benson, 35, guilty on nine counts: two counts of first-degree murder; two counts of felony murder; one count of attempted murder; and four counts of arson. It was to meet again Friday to recommend sentencing.

Mr. Benson could be sentenced to death or to life in prison with a minimum of 25 years by Circuit Judge Hugh Hayes, who is not bound by the jury's recommendation.

He was convicted of killing his mother, Margaret Benson, 63, the Lancaster Leaf Tobacco Co. heiress, and her adopted son, Scott Benson, 21, an aspiring tennis pro.

Mrs. Benson's daughter, Carol Lynn Benson Kendall, 42, was severely burned in the July 9, 1985, explosion outside the Benson family home in nearby Naples.

"This is round one," said Mr. Benson's defense attorney, Michael McDonnell. "I'm not through yet. Steven Benson is innocent."

■ Family Problems

Jon Nordheimer of The New York Times reported:

The three-week trial revealed the private troubles and disintegration of a family that had moved to Naples, a resort city on Florida's Gulf coast, after the death of Mrs. Benson's husband in 1980.

The case produced a portrait of an indulgent, widowed mother who freely wrote checks for her grown children, lavished sports cars and other expensive gifts on them and time and again was disappointed by their failures and indolent life styles.

In return for her generosity she got deceit, abuse and, ultimately, death, the witnesses testified.

Steven Benson's attorneys depicted Scott Benson as a hedonistic, cocaine-snorting playboy adored by his grandmother who provided him with an allowance of $7,000 a month but failed to build a career for him as a professional tennis player.

Nearly everyone, apparently including Scott Benson, believed that Margaret Benson was his mother. After their deaths, however, it was disclosed that he was born to Mrs. Kendall when she was an unmarried teen-ager. Mrs. Benson adopted the infant and raised him as her own son.

A psychiatrist in Naples who treated Scott Benson for a drug dependency in 1983 told the court that the young man had a craving addiction for nitrous oxide, or laughing gas.

"He inhaled nitrous oxide like you might drink a Pepsi," Dr. Jose Lombillo testified.

He said he first interviewed Scott Benson after his grandmother had the police forcibly take him to a drug-treatment center after he had threatened and pummeled her and her daughter. Mrs. Kendall had told investigators that her son had flown into a rage when her mother ordered him to get rid of a large attack dog he kept in the house.

Michael McDonnell, a defense attorney, termed the 1983 episode a significant insight for the jury to consider in deciding who planted the homemade bombs that blew up the family's station wagon in the driveway of the Bensons' $400,000 home in the exclusive Quail's Roost subdivision on July 9, 1985.

Mr. McDonnell, referring to Mrs. Benson as Scott Benson's mother, told the jury Wednesday:

"In a family that had no reason to do harm to one another, we had one poor unfortunate man who was running amok, threatening to kill his mother, dragging his mother across the floor, beating his sister — and biological mother — with his fists and consuming such quantities of narcotics as to create the probability of behavior consistent with that kind of violence, who would do anything to get more drugs."

Contrasting this behavior with that of Steven Benson's, Mr. McDonnell said, "It told you he was a loving son, and he was, who took over when his father died, who never said a cross word to anyone, who was the peacemaker, who only got angry when Scott abused his mother."

The prosecution contended that Steven Benson conspired to kill his family because he feared his mother suspected that he was juggling the books to steal money from her.

On the day she was killed, prosecutors said, Mrs. Benson had ordered her son to produce the records of a company she had helped him finance.

A family lawyer, Wayne Kerr, testified that Mrs. Benson suspected her son was draining money from the company when she learned that he had bought a $215,000 home with a swimming pool and tennis court.

Prosecutors said the killings were clear-cut acts of greed and malevolence, while the defense strategy was to bleed the trial of sympathy for the victims.

The prosecution produced evidence of Steven Benson's palm print on a purchase order for materials that could be used to build a bomb, and produced a witness who testified that the defendant told him at a memorial service for the victims that he had learned how to make bombs years earlier.

On Wednesday, for the first time, an elderly, erect man was seated in the front row of spectators behind the prosecutors. He was Harry Hitchcock, 89, the father of Mrs. Benson and the self-made millionaire who founded the Lancaster Tobacco Leaf Co.

Months earlier, trying to make sense of a case that had thrust his family into notoriety, Mr. Hitchcock had said: "The love of money is the root of all evil. I guess I didn't do a good enough job teaching that to my children."

Nicaragua Police Halt Opposition Protest in Capital

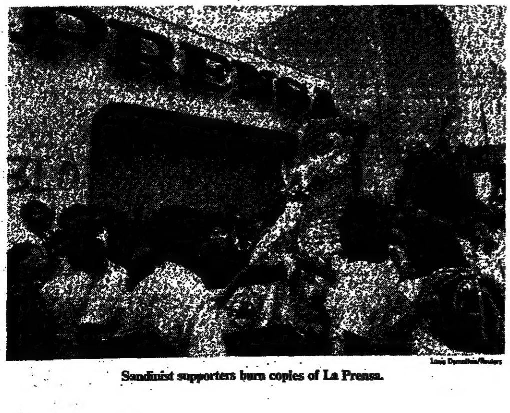
The Associated Press

MANAGUA — Nicaraguan police have broken up an anti-government demonstration at the office of the opposition newspaper La Prensa, but did not intervene later as about 1,000 Sandinist supporters rallied and defaced the building.

Under the state of emergency imposed by the Sandinist government in 1982, both demonstrations were illegal. The protest Wednesday was the first time an opposition demonstration had been held since the state of emergency was imposed.

The leftist government accuses La Prensa of siding with the U.S.-backed rebels trying to overthrow the government. It closed La Prensa indefinitely June 26.

Erick Ramirez, the president of the opposition Social Christian Party, led about 30 anti-government demonstrators at the newspaper building.



Louis Dematteis/Reuters

Sandinist supporters burn copies of La Prensa.

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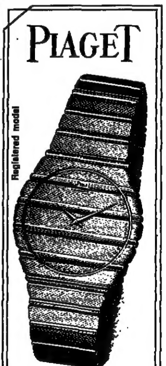

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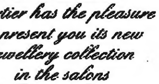

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Oil Peace, Gulf War

Saudi Arabia has once again reversed its basic oil strategy, and that reversal now makes the new OPEC agreement possible. It is the third in a series of Saudi switches that in recent years have largely set the price of oil throughout the world.

Years ago, in an earlier agreement in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Saudis promised to cut their production as far as necessary to keep prices up. By last summer, Saudi production was under 2.5 million barrels a day — one-fourth the level of four years earlier — and the Saudis evidently saw themselves being forced down toward zero. At that point they changed plans, swinging around to flood the market, push down prices, punish marginal producers and encourage the industrial world to buy more. Their production is now up to six million barrels a day, and the price is less than $10 a barrel, a third what it was in January.

Now the Saudis have told their OPEC partners that they will drop production to 4.3 million barrels a day. That is just halfway between last summer's output and this summer's. With their smaller friends and clients along the Arab western rim of the Gulf, they will absorb most of the production cuts by which OPEC hopes to lift the price of its oil back above $15 a barrel.

What was the Saudis' motive in making this concession? The best guess is that they did not want to incur the political risks of a further fall in prices. There has always been a split between the conservative Gulf Arab states with their small populations and their vast oil reserves, and the other OPEC countries with large populations, less oil and a desperate need for foreign exchange. That split widened with the Iranian revolution and the surge of religious radicalism that it represented. It widened further with the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war, in which the Gulf Arabs have been supporting Iraq. Although the details are not yet clear, this latest OPEC agreement is surely interwoven with the diplomacy of that war. It seems to be part of a deal limiting the direct military threat to Saudi Arabia and the oil trade.

Saudi Arabia is in a dangerous part of the world, but despite its purchases of American arms, it has very little actual military power. For its security it relies on the skillful manipulation of a resource that is crucial to the economic stability of the rest of the world. In this case, for its own protection, it has acceded to a compromise with its enemy Iran. But OPEC has never been good at maintaining production quotas, and this truce is likely to be only temporary — like the security that it buys. The agreement is evidence of rising concern among the Arabs that Iran eventually will win the war. OPEC's decision this week is a reminder of the war's implications for the price that the world pays for its oil.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Binary Nonsense

In July 1944, when Allied bombing failed to knock out the German V-2 missile sites then nearing completion, Churchill was so agitated by the impending threat that he urged an attack with poison gas. General Eisenhower dismissed the idea out of hand. "Let's, for God's sake, keep our eyes on the ball and use some sense," he replied.

That standard is Congress's best guide to proposals in the defense authorization bill to resume production of poison gas. Because of a flawed diplomatic agreement, the new artillery shell advocated by the Pentagon threatens to invite, not deter, chemical warfare. The new Bigeye bomb, of a decrepit design now 30 years old, is not fit for the modern battlefield.

The proposed weapons are called binaries because they mix two chemicals during flight to form the VX nerve agent. There is already an ample stockpile of unitary weapons, containing prepared VX. The Pentagon says they are leaking; yet a presidential commission report last year said that "rumors of the stored munitions being dangerous or leaking appear to be exaggerated and inaccurate." In any case, "All the weapons in Europe are serviceable."

That stockpile is a deterrent to the Soviet Union. But the Reagan administration has made an extraordinarily shortsighted concession to West Germany: It agreed last year to withdraw unitary weapons from German soil by 1992, and not to replace them with binaries except in crisis, subject to West German approval. Congress can thwart this astonishing exercise in unilateral disarmament by insisting that the present stockpile not be withdrawn unless some other European country accepts it.

The Bigeye bomb should never have left the drawing board. The bomb's principal defect is that the mixing of its two components generates such heat that it might explode. This is particularly likely if the bomb, carried beneath the plane's wing, has been heated from air friction.

Instead of redesigning the bomb, the Pentagon left the pilot to cope. To keep the bomb from overheating he must fly at high altitude, visible to enemy radar. Once at the target he must soar, to lob the bomb upward and give the chemicals time to mix. This elaborate lob maneuver greatly increases vulnerability to anti-aircraft fire. The General Accounting Office concluded last month that the bomb's technical problems were so "unrelenting" that it is not even ready for developmental testing.

The Pentagon persists with its binary program in the belief that its chemical arsenal must be modernized to deter Soviet aggression. But the Russians are more likely to fear workable munitions already in place than weapons that do not work and are stored an ocean away. The case for Congress to deny funds is obvious.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Bury the Drug Tests

In case you had been worrying about their on-the-job performance, President Reagan, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill and Secretary of State George Shultz all volunteered this week to submit to drug tests. The president also said he was sure that all the members of his cabinet would be similarly cooperative. We would guess that this list, plus a few other elected and appointed officials, would make up the total number of federal employees who are willing to put up with this intrusive and offensive procedure on a routine basis.

The idea of requiring all federal employees to provide urine samples at the office first surfaced in March when the President's Commission on Organized Crime made this crazy suggestion. There were predictable, and deserved, howls from employee unions, congressional committees and a lot of citizens who quickly saw the civil liberties implications of this kind of testing. Even Attorney General Edwin Meese was cool to the plan, stating only that the Justice Department "would review the proposal" at some unspecified time in the future.

But after all this battering, the idea does not yet appear to be dead and buried. We are not talking about tests for individuals whose conduct gives rise to reasonable suspicion that they are under the influence of drugs or even to a few sharply limited groups of employees — airline pilots and controllers, for example — whose alertness is essential to the physical safety of others and who thus may be subject to stricter testing requirements than most. What is outrageous is the notion of the compulsory testing of all employees, a reversal of the presumption of innocence that requires a group of workers regularly to prove that they have not broken the law.

When President Reagan announced a new administration effort to combat drug use this week, he indicated that it was not his intention to require drug testing of all federal employees. His proposals have not yet been detailed, but their goal should be to limit testing to occasions where there is probable cause to believe an employee is an abuser or when safety and national security considerations are truly compelling.

Drug tests for all federal workers would be intrusive, humiliating and unfair. The idea should be buried once and for all.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Other Comment

Why Believe OPEC Now?

Markets are creatures of fashion. For several years every promise of restraint in OPEC's oil output has been greeted with a yawn, and a fresh collapse in prices. Now, suddenly, the cartel renews its vows, and the world takes them at face value. The only tangible difference is the implied pledge by the Iranians to take out Iraqi oil wells by bombing. It seems a little fragile as a justification for transformed expectations around the globe. But then markets, like lesser mortals, also believe what they want to believe. And they wanted very badly to believe that a floor price in oil had been reached before too many market players lost their shirts. It would not take much to destroy such expectations. Stocks are high, and the world remains awash with surplus oil. Non-OPEC producers are either, like the United Kingdom, still officially deaf to demands for restraint, or else, like Mexico and Norway, as unprepared as ever to set an example if OPEC's own membership displays its usual lack of discipline.

— *The Daily Telegraph (London).*

Whether prices per barrel can be brought back to the $17-to-$19 range by the end of this year depends primarily on the "faithful and religious implementation of the agreement without exception" by OPEC producers, to quote Dr. Subroto. Solidarity has been lacking. OPEC members have to show the world that they can cooperate among themselves before they can persuade non-OPEC producers to cooperate as well. Cooperation between producers and consumers will also have to be pursued as a long-term objective to create a stable and viable market for the good of everyone.

— *New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).*

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Whites Against Apartheid

By Charlene Smith

JOHANNESBURG — White South Africans increasingly are realizing that here, as in Nazi Germany, it is impossible "not to have known." They have split ranks and a small but slowly growing number are taking considerable risks in individual skirmishes against apartheid rule. These people probably represent less than 1 percent of the nation's 4.5 million whites, but the fact that such a traditionally apathetic group is doing anything against the system that has benefited them so handsomely is in itself remarkable.

It is not known how many of the 8,400 people detained thus far, or how many of the estimated 5,000 activists in hiding, are white — perhaps 5 percent, according to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee — a multiracial group that monitors repression. What is certain is that there has been a far greater crackdown on whites than ever before.

Whites remember only too well the 28,000 blacks and whites who died in the decade-long conflict in neighboring Zimbabwe. They debate at dinner parties about the projections by University of Cape Town researchers that three million people will die in the war against apartheid. Already more than 2,000 have died in less than two years of unrest.

A law enacted July 1, the Public Safety Amendment Act, ensures that even if the current state of emergency is lifted, partial or nationwide emergencies can be implemented anywhere at any time. With some form of emergency status now a likely permanent feature of South African life, dissenting movements face tremendous challenges in resisting the nationalist government.

With most activists in hiding or in detention, slowly increasing numbers of ordinary white citizens are taking a more active role in a variety of nonparliamentary organizations, such as the End Conscription Campaign, Women for Peace, Let South Africa Speak, Jews for Social Justice, the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee, Lawyers for Human Rights and the Coalition for the Right to Know — which have a combined membership of about 6,000.

Some of the Gucci-and-pearls set volunteer in the Detainees' Parents Support Committee offices, answering phones and taking testimony from former detainees or their families. Working as volunteers through organizations such as the Black Sash, a white women's anti-apartheid organization of about 2,000, a few businessmen shuttle wounded township residents to "safe" doctors where the victims do not face arrest, as they might at a state hospital.

Some white suburbanites have begun offering temporary, short-term shelter to blacks whose homes have been razed, or to refugees from the emergency, or simply to youths looking for a place to study, away from police raids and campus rivalries.

This defiance in the face of harsh penalties is fueled by a sense of apartheid's fragility, and the fearful realization that the current clampdown is the reaction of a state that no longer holds all the reins. About a dozen people have been deported under the state of emergency, and some detainees are facing deportation. The state, alarmed by the possibility of increasing resistance, is harassing whites more than before, whether they are actively involved in anti-apartheid activities or just fringe supporters.

Sporadic sweeps of various white neighborhoods have become rather common, according to Max Coleman, a founding member of the detainees committee. Members of armed search parties, who cannot be identified under state-of-emergency regulations, photograph all inhabitants of the house, including servants and children. They take names, addresses, car-registration numbers, passport information and bank-account numbers; homes are searched and their floor plans noted. The government appears to be issuing a clear warning: Big Brother is watching.

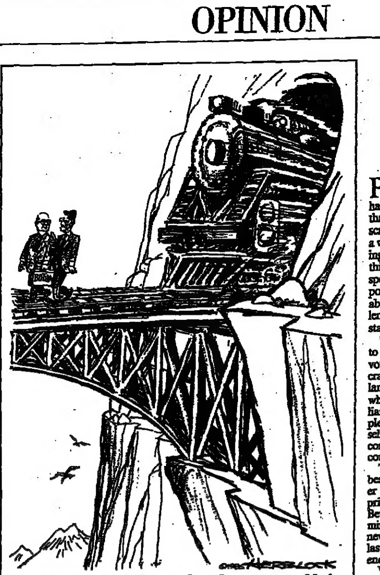
But ultimately it is the effect on the children that will determine the course of events in South Africa: black youths because of their increasing radicalization and willingness to use violence against violence, and white children because of their parents' fear for them as they battle to reconcile their desperate love for South Africa with the dilemma of whether it is irresponsible to stay.

White parents are terrified about the new menace that shopping centers pose as potential bomb targets; they avoid sand roads for fear of land mines, and there are now regular bomb drills at school. Their sons face a dilemma of being pitted against fellow South Africans in the townships, or a six-year jail term for refusing compulsory conscription.

A crumbling economy, currency restrictions that limit the amount that emigrants may take out of the country to about $23,000, plus the immense immigration barriers in other countries, have forced whites to realize that for most of them there is nowhere else to run. But those who have access to another passport, or families abroad, are leaving at a rate of 40 per day, according to recent government statistics.

Whites are being forced to consider their role in a post-apartheid South Africa, which few truly doubt is coming. More are beginning to think about whether what they do now can influence their children's inheritance — a future of democracy or tyranny.

The author, a South African writer based in Johannesburg, contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.



'You know what? You ought to have a timetable.'

Italian Democracy: How to Survive It

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Peter Nichols, an English writer and journalist who has made his home in Italy for more than a quarter of a century, has described Italy's politicians as living "in a world of their own which has nothing to do with the world at large, and this they recognize. They cannot speak its language. Years spent in political life have robbed them of this ability. They do not share its problems though its problems are constantly put before them for solution.

"Their contact with the masses is to bestow favors ... in return for votes. This trade replaces the democratic conscience, the genuine popularity and representative function which is expected of members of parliament. The politicians are the complete products of the system by which self-centeredness from the cradle and concern with one's own affairs become a way of life."

This week, the Italian parliament bestowed its confidence upon another new Italian government. The new prime minister will be the Socialist Bettino Craxi. He was the last prime minister. The principal figures in his new cabinet will be the same as in the last Craxi cabinet, which fell at the end of June.

What has happened since June 27, the day the last government ended? Nothing of the slightest importance to Italians themselves. There has been an exercise in pure — or, let us say, impure — party politics. The Christian Democrats, who are the principal party and the largest of the five in the coalition that Mr. Craxi again leads, resented Mr. Craxi's possession of the prime ministership, so they brought down his government.

Policy, merit, the public interest — none of these had anything to do with it. No election followed. No election, in any case, would likely have done much to change the alignment of parliamentary forces.

Thirty-four days of dickering and intrigue eventually produced a deal between Socialists and Christian Democrats by which Mr. Craxi leads a new government until next March, when a Christian Democrat will take his place — again without an election. The performance has been an example of the postwar Italian system at its most disgraceful, a shame to Italians and a scandal to those looking on from abroad.

Even the leader of the Christian Democrats, Ciriaco de Mita, conceded that "we have all lost something." La Repubblica, the Rome newspaper, said that the crisis "in fact marked the end of the first republic." One would like to believe that true.

Along with the currency reform scheduled for next year, which will drop three zeros from the Italian lira, Italy needs a political reform — a political deflation, lopping off political zeros, restoring realism as it was restored in France when that country's first postwar republic was summarily replaced by General de Gaulle's Fifth Republic.

In this French case, two fundamental constitutional changes were made. First, the presidency was vastly strengthened. Second, the voting system of proportional representation was eliminated and two-stage majority elections were substituted. As many people as wanted to could run for a parliamentary seat, but only the two top candidates in each district would compete in the subsequent runoff. The result has been responsible party government and politicians directly accountable to the people who elected them.

There is little sign that Italians — or at least the Italian political class — are prepared to give up their proportional representation system, which gives party leaders an exceptionally powerful position and makes it virtually impossible for an individual politician to challenge the system. There are honest politicians, to be sure, but they have to play the system to win office; and it is a bad system.

Italians have created parallel systems of social and working relations that succeed by deliberately ignoring politicians and the state.

Peter Nichols has also argued that the Italian republic survives precisely because the people are unable to take it seriously. The state's performance has been so awful that if people really thought this was what democracy was all about they would have thrown democracy out — as they did after World War I, with results that they later had cause to regret.

Instead, Italians have created parallel systems of social and working relations that succeed by deliberately ignoring politicians and the state, except when these can be manipulated to some useful private end. Ingenious as this has been, it has contributed further to political irresponsibility.

The terrorism of the 1970s was a direct consequence of the corrupt and irresponsible political order. That this terrorism was defeated was due chiefly to courageous individuals and to the peoples' sensible belief in the essential values of their society.

Terrorism was, however, a warning — a warning the Italian governing class shows little sign of having grasped. The evidence of recent days lends weight to the conclusion that those who rule Italy remain largely unworthy of those they rule.

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Arms Control: Reagan's Sneak Attack on One of Its Last Pillars

By Gerard C. Smith

WASHINGTON — Having abandoned its allegiance to the second strategic arms treaty, or SALT-2, the Reagan administration now has trained its sights on the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, an essential component of the effort to keep the arms race from going out of control.

On July 25, President Reagan sent a letter in response to the June 11 proposal by Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, that linked deep reductions in offensive weapons to a pledge not to withdraw from the ABM treaty for 15 to 20 years. According to administration officials, the Reagan letter suggests that the United States would agree not to deploy strategic defenses for five to seven years if the Soviet Union would agree to allow development and testing of such systems.

Disguised as an extension of the ABM treaty within the context of a new agreement with the Soviet Union, the administration proposal is really a scheme to persuade Moscow to join in gutting the treaty.

The ABM treaty is, in its present form, of unlimited duration. By calling for a five-to-seven-year "extension," the Reagan proposal is in essence a scheme for a phase-out of the treaty in five to seven years. By 1993 it would no longer exist. The hollowness of the offer is emphasized by Lieutenant General James Abrahamson's statement July 23 that the United States could not begin to deploy the defense system until 1996. In effect, the president is saying: The United States would not do what in any event it could not do.

If the Soviet Union were to accept the proposal, both sides would spend the next five to seven years racing to perfect missile defenses. To prevent such a competition, Article V of the ABM treaty bans the development and testing of space-based or mobile systems because that would accelerate actual weapons deployment. The Reagan administration, not content to wait until 1993 to bury the treaty, would emasculate it in the meantime.

The treaty deserves better. Conceived in the late 1960s as the key to the control of offensive arms, it rested on the assumption that if either side were free to defend itself, the other would augment its offensive forces to breach that defense and restore strategic parity.

That rationale is even more valid today. Because the ABM treaty restricts the development and deployment of space-based defenses, neither side has to plan to overcome the other's defense. Both the United States and the Soviet Union perceive the development of defenses by the other to be a serious threat to their national security.

Before the November meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger warned that "even a probable [Soviet] territorial defense would require us to increase the number of our offensive forces." Mr. Weinberger has acknowledged as well that were the United States to deploy a space defense, the Soviet Union would "try to overwhelm or otherwise defeat a strategic defense." And, with SALT-2 scrapped, the Soviet Union could proceed with an offensive arms buildup as it saw fit.

Without the ABM treaty, the two sides will be locked into an offense-defense arms spiral.

The ABM treaty has worked to restrain an arms race in defensive systems for 14 years. The administration now proposes to trade a treaty that limits the arms race for a weapons program — the Strategic Defense Initiative — that will escalate it. The result will be disastrous. The U.S. reply to Moscow should be seen for what it is: a program to destroy the last pillar of arms control.

Arms control efforts are the most serious business in the world. Confusing them with nostalgic fantasies of a Baruch-like world premised on total elimination of nuclear weapons and policed by Soviet-American defense forces is not a contribution to serious statesmanship. Soviet-American cooperation should aim to reduce weapons, not to preside over the creation of a new generation of weapons — strategic defenses that, once deployed, will only invite both sides to respond with more sophisticated and more dangerous offensive weaponry.

The writer, a Washington consultant, headed the U.S. delegation that negotiated both the SALT-1 agreement and the ABM treaty during the Nixon administration. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

When Congress Is Right to Tie a President's Hands

By McGeorge Bundy

NEW YORK — In a few days the House of Representatives will be voting on a number of amendments to the defense authorization bill that bear on strategic arms policy and strategic arms control. Each of them would refuse funds for certain activities — for underground nuclear testing, for the testing of anti-satellite devices, for the deployment of additional multiple-warhead missiles, or MIRVs, beyond the ceilings set in the SALT-2 accords — as long as the Soviets show a parallel restraint. In each case there are questions on the merits, and in each case I think the balance, on the merits, is on the side of the proposed amendment.

But a more general question is being raised: Do these amendments constitute an improper intrusion into the president's responsibility to conduct arms control negotiations?

I believe deeply in the protection of presidential authority, and I know from experience how hard it is to get progress in arms control without direct presidential leadership. I also know that there is good reason to be wary about intrusion from other places. Arms control negotiations can be endangered by military or technological pressure, for example, or even by people in Congress with their own agenda.

But in these present cases I see no such reason for members of Congress to hold back from voting on the merits. For simplicity I will focus on the case for protecting the MIRV ceilings in the second strategic arms accord.

There is widespread agreement now that big, multiple-warhead missile systems based on land, especially those based in vulnerable silos, are destabilizing. Congress itself has registered this conclusion with increasing force in recent years, notably in its restraint of MX deployment.

Moreover, the SALT-2 limits on multiple-warhead missiles, while too high, constrain further Soviet deployment at least as much as American deployment. Finally, there is little enthusiasm in the navy for spending money to keep old submarines alive just for the pleasure of breaking the SALT-2 limits. Breaking the limits does America no good, and keeping them is to its advantage.

No one doubts that Congress has a constitutional right to refuse money for testing, for anti-satellite weapons or for multiple-warhead missiles, whenever it thinks such spending is a bad use of tax dollars. Nor can it be beyond congressional power to tie its judgment to the related actions of other governments — no money for additional MIRVs if the Soviets do not deploy any more of their own. Congress has both the Constitution and historical precedent on its side.

Moreover, if it is the best judgment of Congress that the MIRV ceilings should be respected, the sooner the president knows it the better. There is no point in his bargaining for options that Congress will not vote, and such unreal bargaining chips are of no value in serious arms control talks.

If more MIRVs would be bad for both sides, which is not an entirely incredible proposition, then it makes sense not to spend money for them; it also makes sense to put the weight of Congress on the side of international restraint. SALT-2 is a complex affair, neither perfect nor totally flawed, but its MIRV ceilings are clearly much better than no ceilings, and Congress will not harm the president's work for arms control by helping save them.

It is true that a congressional decision to refuse funds for breaking the MIRV ceilings will be opposed by those for whom the real purpose all along has been to kill SALT-2 and to avoid any arms control agreement that Moscow could possibly accept.

The sincerity of these people is not in question, but they are not entitled to much attention when they talk of protecting the president's authority to negotiate. Their hope is that he will negotiate nothing at all. They should be asked to tell us, on the merits, whether they think there is any such creature as a good agreement with higher MIRV limits than those of SALT-2. If not, then why is it wrong for Congress to act on that fact?

I believe that such congressional action would help that part of the administration, and indeed that part of the president himself, that really wants good arms control agreements.

The writer, a professor of history at New York University, was special assistant for national security affairs in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Exodus From Morocco

The editorial "No Deal in Morocco" *(July 30)* recalls King Hassan "learning to work with the Israelis to manage the migration of Moroccan Jews after the 1967 war." In fact, the second mass legal migration of Jews from Morocco (since it obtained independence from France in 1956) began in 1961 soon after the present king succeeded his father. In a 1984 book, Samuel Segev traces this process. From 1961 to 1965, 130,000 Jews left the country legally with collective passports; 100,000 of them settled in Israel. Roughly the same number had migrated to Israel from 1948 to 1956 under the French protectorate. Since 1967, 70,000 more have emigrated. (The number of Jews in Arab countries declined from one million to 20,000 in the same period.)

DAVID LITTMAN.
Gland, Switzerland.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Anglo-U.S. Treaty

OTTAWA — The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty affords a striking proof of Canadian independence in the most important diplomatic relations with the United States. It provides that the treaty shall not affect the treaty of January 11, 1909, regarding Canadian-American questions. This means that Canada and the United States are left to settle any future disputes directly without the intervention of Great Britain. The treaty of 1909 provides admirable machinery in the form of an international joint commission.

MOUNTAIN LAKE, Maryland — President Taft, addressing a meeting at the Chautauqua Assembly here, explained in detail the meaning of the arbitration treaties, and declared that the fears expressed by some Senators that the Senate's prerogative will be endangered thereby are groundless.

1936: Warning to Spain

LONDON — The British government delivered a stern warning today [Aug.7] both to the Spanish government and to the rebels. The Madrid government was ordered to keep its warships away from Gibraltar, where stray shells have endangered British lives. A protest was sent to General Francisco Franco against rebel firing on the British Destroyer Basilisk, mistaken for a Spanish warship. The growing fear that international complications would arise from the Spanish civil war overshadowed in the London press news of the fighting itself. In Whitehall, officials appeared gloomy and depressed regarding the Spanish situation. Meanwhile, in Madrid, Americans have converted the United States Embassy estate, which includes one of the capital's finest palaces, into a shelter for American refugees.

INSIGHTS

Why the Balance of Power Favors Israel

By Charles R. Babcock

Washington Post Service

A Special Relationship

America's Ties With Israel

Second of three articles

WASHINGTON — A secret 1984 U.S. study of the balance of power in the Middle East concluded that "Israel not only will maintain its current margin of military superiority over every combination of Arab forces, but will widen the gap during the next five years."

"Israel," the study continued, "will be able to defeat any combination of Arab forces through the rest of the decade."

This military superiority is a direct result of the longstanding special relationship between the United States and Israel. Since 1970, Israel has used $21 billion in U.S. grants and loans to buy the most advanced American weaponry or to pay for building its own.

More recently, friends of Israel in the U.S. Congress have helped maintain that military edge by blocking or reducing sales of U.S.-built military equipment to Arab nations allied to the United States.

Israel's supporters consider opposition to Arab arms sales to be an important test of congressional fidelity to the Jewish state, second only to support for the $3-billion annual aid package to Israel. Those congressmen who pass the test are the most likely recipients of campaign donations from pro-Israel political action committees and individuals. Such donations amounted to $3.6 million in 1984.

Congressional support for Israel has become so strong that some officials believe that it has become the controlling factor in U.S. arms sales policy in the Middle East. In 1981, President Ronald Reagan saved a major arms package for Saudi Arabia only by his personal intervention. Last year, two multibillion-dollar sales, to the Saudis and Jordan, were lost at the outset when administration officials failed to agree on a plan to push them through.

These events trouble some key officials, who see the United States shifting away from its longstanding policy in the Middle East of maintaining close ties to relatively moderate Arab countries as it tries to protect Israel's security.

Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for the region, told Congress last spring that it should reject the contention that U.S. policy in the Middle East "is a zero-sum game, that ties with one side preclude friendship with the other." Those notions, he said, "are wrong and our experience proves that they are."

REFERRING to Congress's inclination to oppose Arab arms sales, Mr. Murphy said that, for the first time in three decades, "recent events threaten to undermine our balanced approach" in the area.

A revealing case history of this apparent shift in American foreign policy began with a White House meeting on Jan. 23, 1985. At that time, the Reagan administration planned to sell Saudi Arabia an arms package worth more than $3 billion, including 40 F-15 fighters, thousands of missiles and improved electronics for F-15s already in the Saudi inventory.

Attending that White House session were Robert C. McFarlane, then the national security adviser; Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. Mr. McFarlane reported mounting opposition on Capitol Hill to the Saudi sale, and he said it would be prudent to delay the proposal and conduct a study of the impact of such sales on U.S. policy in the region, according to knowledgeable officials.

Mr. Weinberger supported the Saudi sale. A month earlier, he hand-delivered a letter from Mr. Reagan to officials in Saudi Arabia that committed the United States to selling the F-15s, according to Saudi and American sources.

Mr. Weinberger agreed to Mr. McFarlane's suggestion for a delay to study the issue in hopes of using the time to push for a $2-billion arms package for Jordan, which would include advanced fighter jets and air defense missiles, sources said.

But the delay played directly into the hands of opponents, led by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, who needed time to rally opposition.

Mr. McFarlane estimated the study would take four to six weeks; it took six months. By the time it was done, both packages were dead or dying.

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee started the attack long before the administration even announced its intention to sell the arms. It used a time-tested formula: Get inside information on the proposals, give them to the press or friendly congressmen and use the resulting publicity to generate opposition.

After learning of the proposed sales, the American Israel committee's executive director, Thomas A. Dine, warned Mr. McFarlane that his organization would not retreat from an all-out battle to prevent more F-15s from being sold to Saudi Arabia. (In 1978, Congress approved the sale of 60 fighters after a long and bitter fight.)

Mr. Dine made his committee's position clear: No arms sales to any Arab country that has not made peace with Israel.

Much of the committee's strength stemmed from the earlier controversial deal to sell AWACS early warning radar planes to Saudi Arabia, which the administration had narrowly steered through Congress in 1981. At that time, according to Mr. Dine, the organization had 8,000 members, 24 staff members and an annual budget of $1.8 million. Shaken and inspired by the AWACS defeat, Mr. Dine's group launched a vigorous membership and fund-raising drive. It now claims nearly 50,000 members, a $6-million budget and 80 staff members.

The AWACS defeat also prompted activists in the Jewish community to mount campaigns against members of Congress perceived as anti-Israel while attempting to elect more sympathetic politicians.

During this time, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee increased it warnings to its members and supporters in Congress about a growing threat to Israel from the burgeoning arsenals of neighboring Arab states. American efforts to sell fighter planes to Saudi Arabia and Jordan were like "ringing Israel with a noose of American iron," warned Benjamin Netanyahu, Israel's ambassador to the United Nations.

In early February 1985, Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, a supporter of Israel, announced that he had collected the signatures of 63 senators on a letter to Mr. Reagan expressing "serious reservations" about any Saudi sale.

On March 20, 1985, Representative Lawrence J. Smith, Democrat of Florida, attached to the foreign aid bill an amendment that would make any proposed sale to Jordan contingent on King Hussein's willingness to recognize Israel and begin "direct negotiations." The measure angered the Jordanians, including Foreign Minister Taher al-Masri.

Despite warnings from Congress, Mr. Reagan told Hussein at the White House in May that he would push for approval of a Jordan sale.

By late May, the administration realized it could only save the Saudi package by jettisoning the bulk of it, the F-15s. They informed Prince Bandar bin Sultan, the Saudi ambassador to the United States.

Looking ahead, Prince Bandar then requested and received a letter from Mr. Reagan which said generally that the president understood the Saudi need to shop for fighters elsewhere.

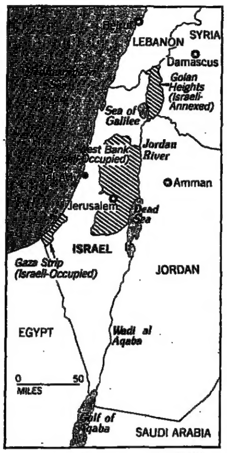
Meanwhile, the sale to Jordan was in trouble, too. Despite Mr. Reagan's promise to Hussein, the administration did little during the summer. Then, on Sept. 27, Hussein tried to get the sale back on track during a speech at the United Nations, saying for the first time that he was willing to "negotiate directly" with Israel. Administration officials were pleased; three days later, Hussein made the rounds on Capitol Hill to lobby for the weapons.

But the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and others were busy, too. The day after Hussein's visit to the Capitol, six House members signed a letter calling for further conditions, specifically that no arms could be sold to Jordan until negotiations between Israel and Jordan had actually begun. Three days later, six senators did the same.

TOMORROW: Jewish Americans and the Jewish state.

ISRAEL AT A GLANCE

- **POPULATION:** 4,172,000 (estimated).
- **AREA:** 7,992 square miles (20,704 square kilometers).
- **GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary democracy.
- **RELIGIONS:** Jewish, 83 percent; Islamic, 13.1 percent; Christian, 2.3 percent; Druze and other, 1.6 percent.
- **LEADING EXPORT PARTNERS:** United States, 26 percent; Britain, 8 percent; West Germany, 7 percent.
- **PRINCIPAL EXPORTS:** diamonds, $1.2 billion; textiles, $450 million; iron and steel, $358 million; fruit, $245 million.
- **LEADING IMPORT PARTNERS:** United States, 19 percent; West Germany, 11 percent; Britain, 8 percent; Switzerland, 6 percent.
- **ECONOMY:** National budget, $21 billion a year; foreign debt, $24 billion (one of the highest per capita in the world); gross national product, $25 billion.



The Washington Post

Reuters-UPI

Hussein and Reagan: The Jordanian king lobbied, but others lobbied harder.

Pro-Israelis Force Congressmen To Remember 'the Percy Factor'

WASHINGTON — After rallying enough support this spring to cut the proposed $3-billion Saudi arms sale to $265 million, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the main pro-Israel lobbying group, was satisfied. So was the government of Israel, which did not see the smaller package as a threat to its security.

Not Morrie Amitay.

Mr. Amitay, treasurer of the pro-Israel Washington Political Action Committee, which handed out $260,000 for 1986 House and Senate races, has set his sights on two Jewish senators — Edward Zorinsky, Democrat of Nebraska, and Chic Hecht, Republican of Nevada — who voted for the pared-down Saudi package.

In a recent newsletter, Mr. Amitay said Mr. Zorinsky and Mr. Hecht, who are not up for re-election until 1988, "can expect to do very poorly with Washington PAC and other like-minded PACs," or political action committees. Of Mr. Zorinsky, he said "the Z stands for zero on Israel-related issues."

In the world of political fund-raising, Morrie Amitay and his counterparts at other pro-Israel political action committees are a force to be reckoned with. They have a goal, electing friends and defeating perceived enemies; and they have money, $3.6 million in contributions in the 1984 races.

Besides these committees, there is the clout of the Jewish American community, which contributes to campaigns in relatively greater numbers than other groups.

None of this is lost on some members of Congress. They talk about "the Percy factor," a reference to the 1984 defeat of Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, who was targeted by pro-Israel lobbying groups because he pressed the 1981 sale of AWACS early warning radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

A Jewish businessman from California, Michael Goland, spent more than $1 million to help defeat Mr. Percy. He stayed within campaign financing laws by spending the money "independently" rather than at the direction of Mr. Percy's opponent. Most of the money was spent on advertisements.

Mr. Goland was active in the recent Saudi sale, too. Just before the first Senate vote on the issue last May, he appeared in the Senate cloakroom with Senator Rudy Boschwitz, Republican of Minnesota, to lobby two undecided Republicans against the sale.

Sources said Mr. Boschwitz made sure his colleagues knew that this was *the* Michael Goland. Mr. Boschwitz's tactics made several senators, administration officials and some lobbyists wince. Mr. Boschwitz was not trying to pressure the two senators, an aide said.

The Goland episode was mentioned later on the Senate floor. Saying he did not understand the "awesome, mythical, metaphysical powers of some Californian named Michael Goland," Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, said he was bothered by the idea that "you must be with me all the way or you are not for me."

Calling himself a friend of Israel, the senator said, "You cannot build friendship on threats or intimidation or talk of political retribution or the ancient political game of 'keeping score.'"

—CHARLES R. BABCOCK

Girl's Disappearance Prompts Swiss To Doubt Their Traditional Safety

By Thomas W. Netter

New York Times Service

SAXON, Switzerland — This agricultural village of twisting, steep one-lane streets seems to sleep peacefully at mid-afternoon, an island of rural calm far from the crowded cities of Geneva, Zurich and Lausanne.

But Saxon, a village of a few hundred people that climbs up to the apple orchards on the southern side of the Rhone Valley, has become the focus of a nationwide search for a missing child. She is Sarah Oberson, 6 years old, who disappeared Sept. 28 and is presumed to have been kidnapped.

Most cars in Saxon, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) east of Geneva, display a small flyer that shows Sarah's smiling portrait and is emblazoned with her parents' plea, "*Aidez-nous!*" or "Help us!"

Posters have been put in every Swiss post office and in outlets of the two largest national grocery chains, but there has been no trace of the girl.

Her disappearance, along with more than a dozen other kidnappings and disappearances and two highly publicized sexual attacks and murders of women near Zurich and Lucerne, has added to a growing uncertainty over personal safety in Switzerland.

The Swiss state television and national publications, such as the high-circulation Zurich tabloid Blick and the weekly Schweizer Illustrierte, have given the cases extensive coverage. The theme is always whether Switzerland's rural villages and towns, as well as its cities and suburbs, are still safe.

"Many women won't go out alone at night anymore," Schweizer Illustrierte said. "Their freedom is reduced."

Such concern may seem exaggerated in a nation where fewer than 100 people were killed last year as a result of all categories of criminal acts, including murder. But in a recent poll 55 percent of the women surveyed in French-speaking Switzerland said they feared going out alone at night.

Martin Killias, a professor at the Institute of Police and Criminology at the University of Lausanne, who conducted the poll, concluded that the Swiss could no longer say, "It could only happen to someone else."

There have been several recent kidnappings of children, but Sarah's case has received the most publicity. Troops and police officers have searched the area, and about 50 clairvoyants, seers and astrologists visited Saxon one weekend to look for traces of the girl, all to no avail.

Reports that the girl had been seen in Austria prompted a dramatic appeal over the Austrian radio earlier this year by her father, Claude Oberson, who pleaded: "Struggle, fight, scream! Do everything so that we can find you."

The authorities say that the appearance of danger in Switzerland may have been magnified by the publicity surrounding the recent cases. They say there is no pattern embracing Sarah's disappearance and other kidnappings in rural areas.

Moreover, police officials say that number of reported rapes and sexual assaults declined from 391 in 1984 to 365 last year.

"Since you haven't really had an increase in molesting or sexual abuses or assaults on women, I wonder if you can really say there's a feeling of uncertainty," said Jorge Kistler, a spokesman for the Department of Justice and Police in Bern. "But if you have several cases in a relatively short time, then just due to the fact that there aren't many cases such as these, it causes a stir."

Mr. Kistler said the number of Swiss cases of murder, manslaughter and other criminal acts resulting in deaths had remained at about 100 a year in the last five years. Six murders were recorded last year in Geneva, a city of about 180,000 people.

Although crimes involving drugs have increased, overall crime in Geneva, Zurich and Lausanne reportedly decreased last year.

Some people look abroad for a sense of perspective.

"When I lived in Manhattan, I lived like a scared rat, avoiding doorways and entire districts, not carrying a purse, but keeping a bit of money to give away in an emergency," said a Zurich woman, a psychologist, in a recent national survey. "Here in Zurich, I feel totally secure."

Danes Offering Free Syringes In AIDS Fight

Agence France-Presse

COPENHAGEN — The city will hand out free hypodermic syringes to drug addicts in an effort to protect them from AIDS, a spokesman said Thursday.

There are estimated to be 5,000 to 10,000 addicts in Copenhagen, and from 300 to 1,000 of them are believed to be carriers of acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The virus is known to be transmitted through contaminated needles.

The syringes, which can be obtained at pharmacies, will cost the city an estimated 700,000 krone ($100,000). Copenhagen has set aside 40 million krone in its next budget to treat AIDS victims.

The World Health Organization reported last month that AIDS cases in Europe rose 27 percent in the first three months of this year to 2,542. The disease was found to be spreading rapidly among intravenous drug users.

The Associated Press

When French vacationers stop driving, a lot of them end up at Saint-Tropez.

Vacation in France: Serious Business

'Frenzy' of August Exodus From Cities Raises Doubts

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

PARIS — The photographs in old magazines show the weekend, 50 years ago, starting with a kind of triumphant pandemonium.

Something like eight million people streamed out of the cities in cars, on trains and on foot to take the week of paid vacation that had just been made a legal right for French workers.

This past weekend, on roughly the 50th anniversary of that first adventure in mass leisure time, the French engaged in their customary August exodus from the cities.

The departure, on a far larger scale and with the number of mandatory weeks having crept from one to five, showed that the French were more likely to take their vacations simultaneously, and to do so with arguably greater earnestness, than any other European people.

Doubts can be raised about the advantages of this habit of August vacations.

The traffic jams, announced in a lugubrious litany on the radio every hour, are stupendous, sometimes extending 50 miles (80 kilometers), particularly on the roads heading toward the Riviera. They show that the vacation is borrowed time, mortgaged against hours in a car at its beginning and its end.

"The hallucinatory frenzy of departure has its result in a pitiable monotony," a sociologist, Jean-Paul Aron, has written. "One changes his decor, not his existence."

Despite this, every August the phenomenon repeats itself.

Political leaders appear wearing bathing suits or tennis costumes, showing their attachment to the rite of August.

Public life goes into a midsummer hibernation, reawakening in a post-vacation ritual of *la rentrée*, the return, which occurs in September.

The French, like everybody else, like to break the travail of life with a good time.

But there is something more, dating from the day in 1936 when the Socialist prime minister, Léon Blum, decreed that all "workers, employees, journeymen and apprentices" had the right to a week of paid vacation.

This provision ended the monopoly on leisure time held by the rich and the middle class and shared it with the common people.

The decision was regarded as a triumph of right over power. Vacation was seen as a trophy of the class struggle, and it is still viewed that way.

Five years ago when President François Mitterrand, pictured lately pruning trees at his country house in southwestern France, brought the Socialists to undisputed power for the first time, one of their first measures was to legislate a fifth week of mandatory paid vacation.

Statistics published by the French government, however, show a strong, surviving class character to the dogged pursuit of leisure activities. While 90 percent of the professional people in this country take vacations, only 51 percent of the industrial workers do.

Most regard the August departure as a sign of good national health, an indication that despite constant reports of economic crisis, millions can afford the luxury of some time off.

Some, nonetheless, question whether the French are getting something from the ritual or whether it marks a deep illusion that, as Mr. Aron puts it, "rediscovering the quality of life lies inherently in being idle."

It would be better, he suggests, to improve daily life than to seek redemption in a few weeks of paid vacation that inevitably begin with a traffic jam.

Action Urged to Subdue African Locust Swarms

By Sheila Rule

New York Times Service

NAIROBI, Kenya — When the rains finally came last year to this continent riddled by drought, they brought with them swarms of locusts.

Agricultural experts say that the locusts threaten to cause catastrophic plagues that could affect a great swath of sub-Saharan Africa.

For the first time in at least 50 years, they say, four major species of locusts, in addition to grasshoppers, are simultaneously breeding, hatching, feeding and swarming in Africa, from the Red Sea to South Africa.

The locusts rise into the air, eclipsing the sun and riding the wind in a mass onslaught on forests, crops and grasslands. Since biblical times, they have been regarded as among the worst disasters to plague humanity.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has undertaken a global appeal to combat the problem, warning that quick action is needed to prevent the upsurge of locusts from developing into generalized plagues.

Donor nations have responded with pledges of more than $8 million to provide survey operations, pesticides, equipment for spraying, aircraft and other emergency assistance. An additional $15 million may be needed over the next two years, according to the organization, if the situation is not controlled.

The United States Agency for International Development, which has set aside $5 million for projects to fight what it believes could potentially be the worst plague of locusts in Africa in 60 years, has said that, if unchecked, the locusts could spread as far to the east as India.

The agency reported this month that damage caused by the locusts was limited because the size of the swarms was in the millions rather than the billions.

International aid organizations say efforts to eliminate the threat have been hampered by delays in the delivery of pesticides and equipment and in the preparation of aircraft spraying operations, a lack of suitable airstrips in some infested areas and a greatly diminished ability of regional organizations to monitor locust populations and conduct preventive programs.

In addition, civil strife in countries such as Sudan and Ethiopia has created difficulties in controlling the locusts.

Agricultural experts and entomologists say the rains that ended the drought created conditions that favored the appearance of both grasshoppers and locusts.

"Rainfall has a great deal to do with the production of insects," said Teshale Abebe, administrator of the Nairobi office of the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa.

"While it is also quite good for crop production," he said, "moist, humid soil is unfortunately quite conducive for rapid breeding of locusts."

At least 15 countries have been affected by the grasshoppers and the four species of locusts — the desert, the African migratory, the red and the brown.

Crop land in Botswana, Sudan, Chad and Mali are considered by the United Nations to be the most threatened.

Mali is plagued by the Senegalese grasshopper and is considered to be the most seriously infested country.

The United Nations said the grasshoppers were breeding in Guinea-Bissau and Chad, where last year the insects devoured 60,000 tons of grain and laid eggs that are now hatching.

Botswana, in southern Africa, has been fighting a plague of brown locusts that originated in South Africa and could take up to five years to control, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Eggs already deposited in Botswana's soil could cover as much as 250,000 acres (100,000 hectares) of land; more swarms from South Africa are expected beginning early next year, which could eventually affect crops in Zimbabwe, Zambia, South-West Africa and, most likely, Angola.

The African migratory locust has been seen in Sudan and Ethiopia; widespread breeding by the insects is expected to begin in both countries this month and continue until the end of the year, raising the possibility that the locusts could invade neighboring countries.

According to experts, desert locusts were breeding near the Red Sea in recent months but do not pose an immediate threat.

Locusts of this species have been known in the past to extend over 400 square miles (1,000 square kilometers), with each adult insect weighing 2 ounces (60 grams) and eating twice its weight a day.

During an infestation, a square mile can contain seven tons of locusts. A single female can produce 400 young in three months.

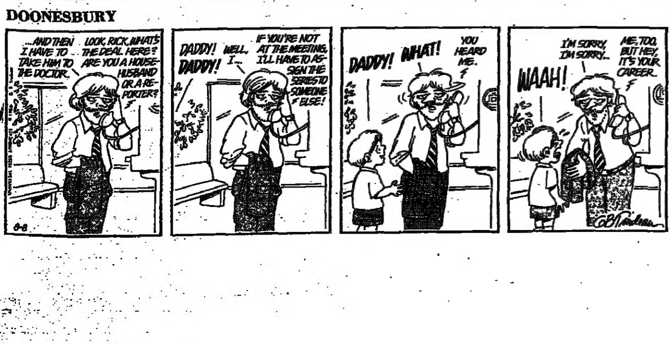
Hustler Magazine Loses Suit

The Associated Press

CONCORD, New Hampshire — A jury ruled Thursday that Hustler magazine and its owner, Larry Flynt, libeled an executive at Penthouse magazine and ordered them to pay her $2 million in damages.

Kathy Keeton, a Penthouse vice chairman, had sued Hustler and Mr. Flynt for $1.6 million. She claimed she was libeled by material that included a cartoon falsely suggesting she had contracted venereal disease from the publisher of Penthouse, Robert Guccione, with whom she lives.

DOONESBURY


...AND THEN I HAVE TO TAKE HIM TO THE DOCTOR.
LOOK, RICK, WHAT'S THE DEAL HERE? ARE YOU A HOUSE-HUSBAND OR A REPORTER?
8-8
DADDY! DADDY!
WELL, I...
IF YOU'RE NOT AT THE MEETING, I'LL HAVE TO ASSIGN THE SERIES TO SOMEONE ELSE!
DADDY!
WHAT!
YOU HEARD ME.
WAAH!
I'M SORRY, I'M SORRY...
ME, TOO, BUT HEY, IT'S YOUR CAREER.
GBTrudeau

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	5160	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
DomeP	4933	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
WangB	4608	13¼	13	13¼	
IntThr	2741	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
HmeG n	2343	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
Spelng n	2215	14⅛	14	14	
EchoB g	2194	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
PallCp s	2180	35⅝	33⅞	35½	+2⅛
OzarkH	2031	18½	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
HrnHar	1714	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ½
ImpOil g	1593	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
AmRoyl	1519	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
PhilLD	1448	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
Dillrd s	1263	33	32	32¼	—1⅛
LorTel n	1245	23⅝	22⅞	23½	+ ⅝

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	89.49	+ 0.12
Utilities	91.84	— 0.21
Industrials	88.34	+ 0.46

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	122,440,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	151,579,910
Amex 4 p.m. volume	9,300,000
Amex prev. cons. close	12,318,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	101,606,800
NYSE volume up	69,810,170
NYSE volume down	39,852,080
Amex volume up	3,857,010
Amex volume down	3,148,888

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	880	694
Declined	669	862
Unchanged	407	412
Total Issues	1956	1968
New Highs	36	24
New Lows	34	43

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	136.88	135.99	136.42	+ 0.23
Industrials	155.80	154.80	155.21	+ 0.15
Transp.	108.06	106.71	107.72	+ 1.43
Utilities	75.22	74.82	75.05	+ 0.06
Finance	147.97	146.79	147.65	+ 0.82

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Aug. 6	335,129	365,966	1,814
Aug. 5	235,881	414,433	1,765
Aug. 4	301,087	517,491	94,770
Aug. 1	190,447	453,787	70,790
July 30	357,998	415,870	3,098

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1774.75	1802.02	1766.17	1786.28	+ 6.75
Trans	709.75	723.75	706.88	716.75	+ 7.37
Util	203.12	205.26	202.24	204.38	+ 0.99
Comp	684.42	695.15	681.31	689.43	+ 3.89

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	280	249
Declined	253	300
Unchanged	240	252
Total Issues	773	801
New Highs	7	5
New Lows	23	19

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	263.05	261.18	261.86	+0.07
Transp.	180.62	177.54	179.66	+2.03
Utilities	114.02	113.22	113.67	+0.19
Finance	28.29	28.05	28.18	+0.06
Composite	238.02	236.31	237.04	+0.20

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	365.05	+ 0.32	371.37	298.72
Industrials	359.49	+ 0.69	366.17	306.83
Finance	506.98	— 0.63	514.45	380.22
Insurance	422.33	+ 0.64	427.17	347.86
Utilities	333.35	— 0.85	338.84	290.32
Banks	422.36	— 0.71	429.48	295.70
Transp.	315.57	+ 3.16	327.48	279.07

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,050	947
Declined	990	1,195
Unchanged	2,313	2,316
Total Issues	4,353	4,358

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
OwenC	33148	77¼	74⅝	77	+2⅝
PanhEC	15981	42¼	41½	42	+ ¾
Exxon	14460	64⅛	62⅝	62¾	— ⅜
Mobil	14291	33	32½	32¾	— ⅛
Zayre s	13845	29	27	28½	+1⅜
AT&T	12191	24	23½	23½	— ½
IBM	11948	131⅞	130⅛	131	+1
MerLyn	10497	35⅝	33¾	35⅝	+1⅜
BorgWa	10282	32⅞	31⅞	32	— ⅜
AmMot	10230	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Digital s	9860	92⅞	89⅝	92⅛	+2⅜
Safewy	9208	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
Solomn	9072	42½	40⅞	42	+1
ArchD s	8589	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
McDnl s	8448	62⅛	60⅝	62	+1⅜

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
264.11	262.85	264.03	+0.87

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Prices End Higher on the NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices ended higher Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange for the fourth straight day, led by strong performances among the blue chip and technology issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 6.75 to close at 1786.28. Advances outpaced declines by a 4-3 ratio among the 1,950 issues traded, and volume totaled 122.4 million shares, down from 127.5 million Wednesday.

The market turned in "an excellent performance all day," said Alfred Harris of Josephthal & Co. in St. Louis, Missouri. "The overall market has a very good tone."

Referring to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Mr. Harris said concerns about the health of the economy "seem to have taken a back seat to the OPEC agreement, which has been the stimulus" for the market's gains this week.

"This is clearly a welcome respite from the decline of recent weeks," Mr. Harris said. However he added that slow growth in the economy may keep a lid on the market unless there are strong third-quarter and second-half earnings.

"The power of the Dow is overcoming the sluggishness of the rest of the market," said Monte Gordon, director of research at Dreyfus Corp. "At the moment, the Dow is pulling the rest of the market up."

Mr. Gordon said the advance is technical in nature and the market's corrective phase is not over.

Owens-Corning Fiberglas was the most active issue, gaining 2½ to 77. The company announced it had been approached by Wickes to discuss a possible merger in which Wickes would acquire Owens-Corning for $70 a share.

Panhandle Eastern followed, up ¾ to 42. Exxon (ex-dividend) was third, off ⅜ to 62¾.

Among the oil stocks, Mobil was down ⅛ to 32¾, Chevron was up ⅜ to 40⅛, Occidental Petroleum was off ⅛ to 25⅞, Atlantic Richfield was down ⅛ to 51⅝, Texaco was up ½ to 30⅞ and Schlumberger was off ⅜ to 30⅛.

AT&T was off ½ to 23½.

In the banking sector, Citicorp was off ¾ to 53⅛. Manufacturers Hanover was down ¼ to 44½, J.P. Morgan was down ⅛ to 87⅞ and Chase Manhattan was down ⅞ to 39⅛.

In the technology sector, IBM (ex-dividend) was up 1 to 131, Cray Research was up 4¼ to 85, Digital Equipment was up 2⅜ to 92⅛ and Burroughs gained ⅜ to 67¼.

Among blue chips, American Express was up ⅜ to 59½, General Electric was off ⅛ to 73⅜, Bethlehem Steel was up ¾ to 8¼, Procter & Gamble was off 1½ to 77⅝ and Philip Morris was up ¼ to 69⅛.

In the auto sector, General Motors was up ½ to 71¼, Ford was up ¼ to 54⅜ and Chrysler was up ⅜ to 37¼.

West German Capacity Use Rises

Reuters

MUNICH — Capacity use among West German manufacturers rose in the second quarter to 84.9 percent, up slightly from 84.2 percent in the first quarter but down from 85.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 1985, the IFO economic research institute said Thursday.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
26½	13½	AAR s	.44	2.1	17	229	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
30	21¾	ADT	.92	3.8		165	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
33	11½	AFG s	.08i	.3	16	217	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
25⅝	13¾	AGS			12	72	17¼	17	17⅛	
15	9⅝	AMCA			263	18	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
60⅞	37⅞	AMR			13	5509	51⅞	49⅞	50⅞	+ ⅞
27½	23¼	ANR pf	2.67	10.3		5	26	26	26	
16⅝	10⅛	ARX	.71t	7.0	9	236	10½	10	10⅛	
45⅝	28⅝	ASA	2.00a	6.3		449	31⅝	31⅛	31½	+ ⅛
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		E								
34⅝	11⅛	Erbmnt	.40	1.6	19	184	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
37¼	19⅝	EsBus	.56	1.8	17	5	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	
37	18⅝	EssexC s	.70	2.4	16	119	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
24¼	11½	Estrine	.72	5.5		207	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
22½	10⅛	Ethyl s	.32	1.7	16	716	19	18¼	18¾	+ ½
421	225	Ethyl pf	2.40	.6		1	385	385	385	—35
74	39⅝	ExCelo	1.72	2.3	19	3833	74	73¼	73½	+ ⅜
20⅞	16⅞	Excelsr	1.84	9.2		30	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
64½	48⅝	Exxon	3.60	5.7	8	14458x	64⅛	62⅝	62¾	— ⅜
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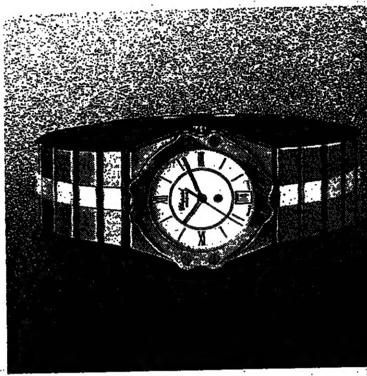

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Modèle Déposé

(Continued on Page 10)

International Herald Tribune

TRAVEL

- *Morris dancing*
- *Premium credit cards*
- *Tall Ships Race*

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Cruise lines offer bargains

■ With fewer Americans going abroad, many cruise lines have cut their seasons short, and some have reduced fares as much as 50 percent. Royal Viking Line has a nine-day voyage on a 728-passenger ship leaving Aug. 15 from Copenhagen for New York for as little as $1,409, including air fare to Copenhagen (50 percent off fares in the company's brochures). Ocean Cruise Lines' 250-passenger Ocean Islander offers 15 nights from Copenhagen to Malaga via West Germany, the Netherlands, England, France and Portugal, sailing Sept. 26: $1,530, including round-trip air fare from New York (published fare, $1,695). Oct. 12 the ship leaves Malaga on a 22-night cruise to Barbados. A three-night hotel stay on the Costa del Sol and air fare from New York to Spain and from Barbados are included for $2,195 (published fare, $2,295). Dolphin Cruise Line's 562-passenger Dolphin IV regularly offers low-cost cruises from Miami to the Bahamas, but one this autumn is for former drinkers. To preserve anonymity, the date is not being published. The four-night "No Booze-Serenity Cruise" is $625, including air fare from 47 U.S. cities. Arrangements by Landry & Kling travel agents, New York. A 26-night cruise aboard the 736-passenger Vistafjord of Cunard-NAC offers five days at the finals of the America's Cup race. Sailing Jan. 26 from Sydney to Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Bali, Singapore and Hong Kong: $6,489 booked by Sept. 1, including air fare to Sydney and from Hong Kong (published fare, $7,210).

Trekking toward Everest

■ A trek in the Himalaya toward the base of Mount Everest, departing Nov. 8 from Katmandu, is offered by Great Himalayan Treks in San Francisco. After a few days in the Katmandu valley visiting villages and shrines, the group flies to the higher mountains to pick up the Everest expedition trail. For 12 days, participants will hike to Dingboche, at 14,000 feet (4,285 meters), and back, visiting Buddhist monasteries along the way. The trip concludes Dec. 2. Cost, $1,790, not including air fare (available from the West Coast via Thai Air for $1,535 or from the East Coast via Air India for $1,700).

Travel emergency help

■ Citizens Emergency Center, a division of the U.S. State Department, provides a service called "welfare whereabouts," contacting a U.S. embassy or local authorities abroad in attempts to locate travelers or deliver emergency messages. The center also acts as a liaison between U.S. citizens abroad and their families in the United States. And prospective travelers who call the center may obtain updated warnings of trouble spots. The number, in Washington, is (202) 647-5225, 8:15 A.M. to 5 P.M. Mondays through Fridays and 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays.

Home of Dumas heroine

■ Le Breil de Foin, château of Alexandre Dumas's heroine the Lady of Montsoreau, has recently been restored and opened to the public by its resident owner, Jérôme Boissard, whose family has held the property for more than 250 years. Boissard and his wife, Sylviane, conduct tours in French and English through the château, which dates from the 14th, 16th and 17th centuries. Le Breil de Foin is on the D79 road seven miles south of the Loire Valley château of Le Lude, and 25 miles north of Saumur. Open daily 3-7 P.M. through Aug. 31.

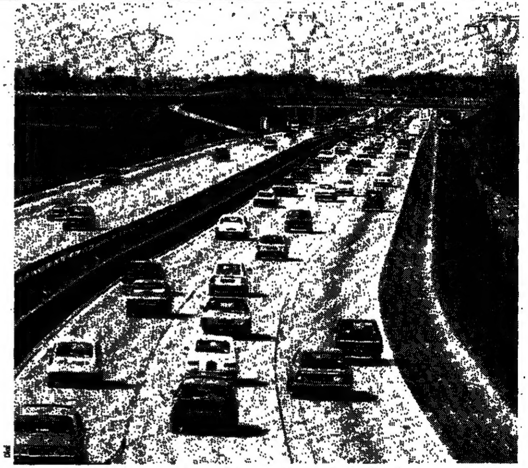
Christmas shopping in Asia

■ Timed for Christmas buying, two shopping tours in the Far East: Nov. 15-28, travelers may visit fashion warehouses and take escorted tours to gem, jewelry, porcelain and leather outlets, government handicraft stores and specialty shops in Hong Kong, Seoul, Bangkok and Singapore. Also on the agenda, a gala dinner at Jumbo floating restaurant in Aberdeen Bay, Hong Kong. Cost $1,930, including round-trip air fare from the U.S. West Coast via Korean Airlines. Consolidated Tours of San Mateo, California. Travel Treasures in Los Angeles offers a Hong Kong shopping tour leaving Nov. 24 and returning Dec. 1. Cost $1,065, including round-trip air fare via United Airlines, six nights at the Kowloon Hotel, daily breakfast and a half-day sightseeing tour. ■

Dream Of Old Roads

by Hans Koning

The beginning of the end: Traditional roads followed the contours of the landscape . . .



. . . but couldn't cope with travel that was fast, individual and massive.

LONDON — From the days of Julius Caesar until a hundred years ago, it took as much as two weeks to cross the Italian peninsula from Naples to Bari. King Bomba of Naples (one of history's bad guys) made the journey in 1859 with his son, who was going to meet his bride in Bari. With all the horses and men of his kingdom at his command, Bomba took 15 days. The mountain crossing, in the winter, was so rough that the king fell ill, and died when they reached the Adriatic.

Naples to Bari by car now takes two hours and the gradients in the autostrada are so well-engineered that the traveler is hardly aware of the mountain chain separating the two towns and the two seas. Billboards will be the main visual memory of the journey, trailer-trucks and the vile snacks in the franchise restaurants the main hazards.

The in-between step in this scale of traveling speeds was the railroads. By 1913 a crossing within one day had become feasible: a train ride of six hours from Naples to Foggia, then three hours from Foggia to Bari. If the Naples train was not more delayed than usual, you had time to make the connection in Foggia. Total fare for the two trains, third class, was a little more than $3, a week's wage for a Neapolitan workman.

It was the railroad link that made the great historical change, from slow and dangerous to fast and sure, the mechanization of travel by land.

For all its technical innovation, the railroad did not tamper much with the landscape, though. Even when its construction had required extensive engineering, the passenger would feel he was triumphing over nature, not being made unaware of her. And while the jump in the number of travelers after installation of a rail connection was great, it did not turn the very idea of travel inside out.

(I'm writing of Europe, not of the United States, where long-distance trains served migration and are better compared with ocean voyages from Europe to America.)

I have spent some chair-borne travel hours with rail statistics; those of the South Italian Railways show that almost 90 percent of its passengers traveled only three stops or less. The train still served mostly local travel, once done on foot, on horseback or in a coach. To make the whole journey from coast to coast remained, if not a tricky adventure, still a major undertaking, and there were precious few people with a reason to embark on it. The ambiences of Bari and Naples did not perceptibly grow more similar because of it.

I don't know how many people from Bari in 1913 or even 1950 had ever been in Naples. I know from my youth in the Netherlands in the 1930s, with shorter distances and a notable absence of mountain chains, that it was the rule for an inhabitant of Friesland never in his or her life to have been to Amsterdam, 100 miles (162 kilometers) away. I assume the same for the relationship of Bari and Naples.

When they teach us history in school, there is so much talk about invasions, crusades and other major fidgets that we forget how rare a thing travel used to be. The myriad varieties of local habits and of language and dialect show how immobile the human race by nature is, and how a river or a mountain or any kind of border was enough to create different ways of fashion, speech, arts, courting, pleasure; to create different solutions to the problem of coping with the environment.

It is no news that the second dramatic change in our travel ways came from the car. But it wasn't the machine itself, it was the car explosion of the 1960s, when Western Europe had recovered from the war, that wrought the change. (In Eastern Europe, this is happening about now.) The crucial change was not that a Neapolitan *could* get to Bari by car as fast as, and soon faster than, in a train. The change was that he or she *would* go there, just like that, any weekend, for no urgent reason. Suddenly travel had become individual again, as it had been before the railroad. But this individual travel was fast, almost effortless, and it was mass travel. It was uncontrolled, whimsical.

The traditional roads had followed the contours of the landscape and the local patterns of traffic. The railroads had tried as much as possible to do the same. But those historical roads couldn't cope with travel that was fast, individual and massive. The routes between major centers had to be "mechanized," too; we had to abandon the old patterns and switch to something basically different — bands of asphalt or concrete that ignored localities, history and the landscape; that negated the landscape. Travel on land took on one of the characteristics of travel by air.

The real speed of human travel is relative, however. I once went up the Rhine on a barge. I sat on deck, saw a church tower appear over the horizon and watched it disappear behind me two hours later. The first day, I felt I'd go out of my mind; the second day the landscape began showing itself in an intriguingly new way; the third day our speed of eight miles an hour seemed just right. Thus, I won't try to wrestle here with the Bad and the Good in all this. After James Watt got his steam engine going, the rest presumably had to follow. ■

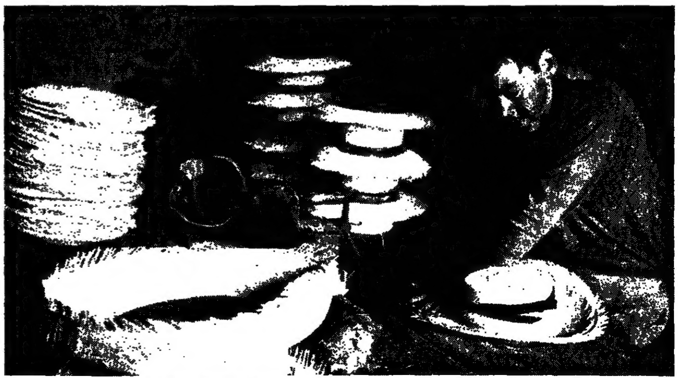
Hans Koning's latest novel is "Acts of Faith" (Gollancz). He is writing a book about the year 1968.

SHOPPING

Ecuador, Home of the Panama

by Tom Miller

Finishing a Panama hat.



Blocking hats at a workshop in Cuenca, high in the Andes.

MANY years ago, Ecuadorean consuls used to put "Panama Hats Are Made In Ecuador" on all written communications, hoping to rectify the perpetual mistaken identity that their country's hats had always endured. The gambit didn't work. "I see they are now making Panama hats in Ecuador," people remarked, according to Victor von Hagen in "Ecuador the Unknown."

Panama hats, woven by hand from toquilla straw, have always been made in Ecuador. The misnomer stems from patterns of commercial trade during the 19th century, when most South American goods entered international commerce at the isthmus of Panama. California gold-rushers, and later the Panama Canal builders, found the lightweight hats to their liking and named them for their point of sale rather than their place of origin. Ecuador has suffered an identity problem ever since.

Most Panamas come from Cuenca, a city of 140,000 high in the Andes, but the reputation of Montecristi, a village of a few thousand near the Pacific coast, still holds sway. Among connoisseurs of Panamas, a *fino*, or superior grade, from Montecristi is widely regarded as the best that Ecuador has to offer. At one time Panama hats dominated Montecristi's work force and economy, but with the dwindling number of people willing to spend weeks making a hat for a sum that has risen only slightly over the decades, the industry has diminished.

Still, when I stepped off a bus at Montecristi for my first visit a few years ago, I was greeted by a chorus of small boys. "Mister!" they cried out. "Panama hats!" Each wanted to take me to a relative's home or store. Even without this friendly welcoming committee, a newcomer to town can find hat outlets by walking up Ninth of July, the main street, and peering into storefronts.

Arte Típico, run by the Largacha Ceballos sisters, offers the widest selection. Fashionable men's and women's Panamas are displayed along with products made from more durable straw, such as hammocks, mats and baskets. Although more expensive than elsewhere in town, Arte Típico's hats, priced from $8 to $35 and higher, are less than one-third the cost of similar hats in the United States. Farther up the street, and then to the right, Creaciones Turismo carries a hodgepodge of local crafts, including lots of Panamas.

It's a fortunate visitor who stumbles across Nestor Franco or Rosendo Delgado, two of the last and best finishers and exporters of Montecristi *finos*. Weavers, who live in the country, usually sell their hats to a finisher, who knots the loose outer fringe and fixes imperfections such as a gap in the weave or a blemished straw. Both carry on a tradition said to date back at least two centuries. If your luck and your Spanish are good, you may be able to persuade a local taxi driver to take you down remote dusty roads to meet some hat weavers in their one-room bamboo houses.

A superior Montecristi is supple and durable. The best are creamy white, almost like linen, malleable enough to draw through a napkin ring, resilient enough to spring back to the original shape. Part of the ritual of buying a fino involves having it folded in half, then rolled up cylindrically and placed in a balsa-wood box that has the Ecuadorean flag stenciled on top.

Cuenca now dominates the market. To get a sense of how its cottage industry works, the visitor should get up early on a Thursday morning for the *feria de paja toquilla*, the weekly toquilla straw market at Maria Auxiliadora Plaza. From about 6 o'clock until noon, women arrive from the countryside clutching a week's worth of woven hats to sell to *perros* — literally, dogs — in the streets.

The *perros* size up each hat and offer the equivalent of about 50 cents apiece. The sellers counter by pleading for a few *sucres* more, a response that generates traditional haggling with much intimacy and protocol. It is a ritual affording a glimpse of a rudimentary economy. With their newly earned money, the weavers gravitate to vendors sitting on the ground behind small piles of yardlong straw for sale. Judging the fibers by their thickness, flexibility, strength and color, the women buy enough strands for another week of hat-making.

The *perros* sell the hats to Cuenca's finishing and exporting firms, some of which let tourists watch the assembly-line process that prepares each hat for shipment overseas. Outlying villages also have weekly straw markets. Traveling through the Cuenca area, one sees women everywhere mechanically weaving hats while walking, cooking, tending stores or livestock, or nursing their babies.

Guayaquil, although less well known than Quito, the capital, has twice as many people — about 1.5 million. Here, Carlos Elías Barberán Loor runs what must be two of the best Panama hat shops in the world. Barberán, who is in his 70s, carries virtually every size, color and design, from the coarse, dark and ventilated to the silky, off-white and waterproof. Ask him to point out the *vueltas*, the concentric rings, which indicate quality, woven into the top of the best hats. Treating his hats with respect and pride, Barberán can tell you anything you want to know about each one, whether it's a $10 number for puttering around in or an elegant $300 Montecristi to reward the most fashionable taste. ■

Tom Miller, author of "The Panama Hat Trail: A Journey From South America" (William Morrow), wrote this article for The New York Times.

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Playing a Trump Card With Prestige Plastic

by Roger Collis

NOWADAYS it isn't enough to have a wallet full of plastic. It has to be the right color of plastic. Most card companies (except Diners) have followed American Express' lead in bringing out gold and premium cards. American Express has even launched a platinum card. The idea is to segment the top 10 percent of the market.

The question is, do you want to be segmented? Before going up market it's worth considering what premium cards offer that regular cards do not. A lot depends on where you live and where you want to use them.

Nobody at American Express, Diners Club, Visa or MasterCard could provide a rundown of services around the world. "We are currently researching all the services offered in each country," said an American Express spokesman in New York, "but do not expect to have that information until a few more months."

Prestige plastic can lead to social solecisms. This tale is told by Paul Walsh, chief executive of Diners Club in West Germany: "I was on a trip to the Middle East and had invited a very senior guy to dinner in his own country. He was my guest but we were having a bit of fun squabbling about who was going to pay. When the bill came we both put down our American Express cards. He had a green card and I had a gold card. It was one of the most embarrassing situations I've ever been in."

Walsh, who has since given up his gold card, suggests that premium cards are little more than marketing gimmicks. Of course, he has reason to be prejudiced. "Diners is the premium card," he said. "There's a certain artificiality about getting into colors."

Indeed, Diners compares well with most premium cards for travel insurance, rapid card replacement, clubs, hotels and quality of service, although, unlike American Express, Visa and MasterCard, it does not have a 24-hour hotline for emergencies. Nor does it provide the line of credit (typically $2,000 to $5,000) offered by most premium cards.

An important benefit of the premium cards is the ability to get larger amounts of cash on the road than you can with a regular card. You may also have a higher individual spending limit. But you're constrained by the same number of acceptance points and locations where you can get cash, such as banks and automatic teller machines. Visa and MasterCard (which is linked with Eurocard and Access) score best, with about five million acceptance points each and 187,000 and 110,000 cash points, respectively. American Express and Diners offer, respectively, 1.4 million and 800,000 acceptance points and 7,200 and 2,500 cash points. Savvy travelers carry a mix of cards to serve given geographical needs.

HERE is what the major prestige cards offer. Note that services vary from country to country:

- American Express Platinum Card. Launched in August 1984, available only in the United States. About 100,000 have been issued (of a total of 22.2 million American Express cards). To qualify, you must have been an American Express cardholder for two years and charged at least $10,000 over one 12-month period. Annual fee, $250. Benefits include: a 24-hour toll-free hotline for "personalized" travel services and emergency assistance for medical and legal help, such as a guarantee for hospital admission and expenses (charged to the card), free repatriation or transport to a more appropriate hospital; the ability to cash personal checks for up to $10,000 at American Express agencies and get $1,000 a week from 7,200 automated teller machines; automatic $500,000 common carrier accident insurance; detailed year-end summary of charges for budgeting and tax purposes; and free membership in private clubs.
- American Express Gold Card. Launched in most countries in the early 1980s. About 4.4 million in use. No specific income requirement, but you'd need to be earning about $35,000. Annual fee, $65 (green card $45). No spending limit (as for all American Express cards, how much you can charge depends on "past spending, payment patterns and personal resources.") Some services are automatic, others require enrollment (sometimes for a fee). They include: a personal line of credit of at least $2,000 in addition to the charge facilities of the card; the ability to cash personal checks for up to $5,000 (every 7 days in the United States, every 21 days abroad) at American Express travel offices ($1,000 for green cards); "express cash" of $500 a week at cash machines (the same for green cards) plus up to $2,000 a week in traveler's checks ($500 for green cards); $100,000 common carrier accident insurance; Global Assist, a referral service for medical and legal emergencies, similar to but more limited than that for platinum cards; free travel insurance (including medical expenses) in some countries, such as Switzerland, West Germany and Sweden; fee-paying membership in American Express Consul clubs in London, Paris, Frankfurt and Rome and 100 associate clubs in the United States; lost cards replaced in 24 hours (also applies to green card); ENVOY travel reservation service (24-hour toll-free number); and preferential rates at 10,000 hotels worldwide.
- Diners Club. About 800,000 acceptance points worldwide. No set spending limit. Emergency cash, up to $1,000 every 14 days, available at Diners Club offices and certain banks, but only about 2,500 cash machines available, all in the United States. Free comprehensive travel insurance at home and overseas (includes $100,000 personal accident, $100,000 medical expenses and special rates for EuropAssistance); coverage is automatic when you charge major costs of a trip to the card. Card replacement in 24 hours. Free use of lounges at major airports. In the United States, suites at 22 hotels for the price of a single room, special rates on limousines and access to business and health centers. Annual fee, about $30.
- Gold MasterCard. Launched in 1983. There are 3.2 million (of a total of 125 million MasterCards). Five million acceptance points around the world (50 percent in the United States). Issued by about 80 percent of MasterCard's 28,000 participating banks. To qualify, you need income of at least $50,000, and the card can take six months to process. All cardholders get a minimum credit line of $5,000 but this varies by bank and how you rate as a customer. Typically, you can get emergency cash of up to $10,000 at 110,000 locations throughout the world. Cards can be replaced in 24 to 48 hours. MasterAssist, a 24-hour toll-free travel emergency hotline for U.S. gold cardholders traveling abroad (if their issuing bank is enrolled in the plan), provides medical and legal services, emergency evacuation, on-the-spot payment of medical and hospital charges, legal and bail bond services, emergency message transmittal and assistance in replacing lost or stolen documents.
- Visa Premier Card. Launched in 1982. There are 4.5 million Premier cardholders (compared with 135 million regular Visa cards). You can get $500 cash at 187,000 banks and machines and $250 at 7,000 hotels throughout the world. You qualify by "ability to repay large amounts of money, rather than income." Fee, about $50 a year. Line of credit varies by bank and personal standing but is never less than $5,000. The 24-hour toll-free Visa Travel Service gives local advice, transmits emergency messages, arranges replacement of lost cards in 24 hours and reports loss of other cards. Minimum automatic common carrier accident insurance of $150,000. Some banks provide additional services and benefits. ■

The Oxford City Morris Men: Medieval names and an indissoluble association with the nearest pub.

Mark Ellidge

An Old Pagan Rite, Alive and Kicking

by Vicky Elliott

OXFORD, England — There are some people in England, my mother for example, who believe that Morris dancing is nothing but a good excuse for a booze-up. There are others who maintain that in 11 years of Puritan misrule, Oliver Cromwell wiped out all England's folk songs and dances, and that anything that masquerades as a native tradition must be bogus. Then there are the people with 15th-century names like Will Partridge and Dick Jelfs, who turn out every summer and do the fore-capers and hockle-backs and foot-ups, faithfully, dressed in white cricket shirts and an unconscionable number of ribbons and bells.

Indisputably, Morris dancing is still alive and kicking.

"Morris dancing used to be far from the respectable cultural activity it has now become," writes one apologist for English customs and traditions. "As in so many ceremonies in which strenuous motion is involved," opines another, "the true origin is almost certainly pagan."

Informed opinion says that the term Morris is a corruption of the Latin *mores*, or customs, and that it covered the gamut of ancient jollities, from midsummer mummery to well-dressing and cheese-rolling ceremonies and sword-dancing in the winter. Others say that because some Morris dancers black their faces, the dances were a legacy of the Moors, but few other signs of kinship with the Maghreb are evident.

Cecil Sharp, the fairy godfather of modern Morris dancing, considered that it grew out of folk agricultural festivals and processions celebrating the victory of spring over winter and the vitality of the spirit of fertilization. "Those who have studied and mastered the intricacies of the English Morris Dance," he wrote in 1911, "and appreciated to the full the variety and beauty of its evolutions, cannot fail to be struck by the amazing capacity of the English peasant to express himself through the medium of the dance."

At the turn of the century, Sharp and a detachment of well-spoken followers began ferreting around England for remnants of folk culture spared by the Industrial Revolution. In 1910, for example, Dorothy Marshall, the fortunate owner of a motor car, chivied songs from the rusty memories of Frank Albery (an undergardener from Borden Wood), Mrs. Terry (of Chithurst) and the Brown family (of Trotton), while Clive Carey was working on the Headington Quarry men and some shantymen in Littlehampton.

"I have been delayed, and haven't done much," Miss Marshall wrote to a friend, "but I have got the tunes (played on a mouth-organ into a phonograph!) of what they call a 'four-handed dance.' The old boy who said he knew it was a little vague."

Sharp, not content with his aesthetic interest in the art form, paints a vivid picture of the origins of Morris dancing. Originally, he believed, "It was deemed possible to transfer devils, diseases and other obnoxious things to some individual, and then, more or less summarily, to get rid of him and the plagues at the same time — by killing him, driving him away, or by taking him to certain places on the boundary and beating him there until the devils within him had fled over it and left him innocuous."

The modern equivalent of such rituals is a little less brutal, but just as vigorous. It consists of appearances at village greens and festivals, beginning around May Day and lasting through the summer, and, to the untutored eye, includes a bewildering variety of leaps, stick-smacking and waving of handkerchiefs.

One of the favorite dances is "Trunkles." Then there is "Lumps of Plum Pudding," "Hunting the Squirrel," "The Cuckoo's Nest" (a handkerchief dance) and "Old Woman Tossed Up in a Blanket." The "Monk's March," which commemorates one of Cromwell's adjutants who didn't take to fighting, is composed of a basic figure of one step forward and two steps back.

The precise steps are laid out in Sharp's texts. We learn that a double caper is "a step followed by a hop," that the jerk is "a variant of the Wave," that in the leg-across "a slight spring is made onto each foot in succession. Synchronously with the spring, the free leg is smartly swung in front of, and well across the supporting leg, so that on alighting the two legs are crossed."

As for the split-jump, "This movement should at first be practiced with some restraint, as it is apt to be dangerous; dancers, however, will come to no harm so long as they are careful not to separate their legs until they are high in the air."

The Morris Ring, an association of clubs, estimates that there are about 150 groups now dancing in England, the most venerable of which is that of Bampton, in Oxfordshire, which claims to have kept on the hop for at least 500 years almost without a break. The Abingdon crew is active, and so are many in the West Country; Helston in Cornwall has a Furry Dance, and Bacup, Lancashire, the Nutters Dance, so called for the small round pieces of wood, or "nuts," that the dancers put to good effect on their hands and knees.

Morris dancers are packaged in "sides" of about six or eight, and their leader is generally called the Bag Man; the musicians stretch to a couple of melodeons and a fiddle, and a tin whistle or so. Some sides have a Fool who goes around whacking people with an ox bladder (fertility rites again here). It may not be too cruel to add that the ensembles tend to maintain an indissoluble association with the nearest pub.

WE have a hard core of 8 or 10 — the rest drift in and out," said Will Partridge, girding up for a demonstration one Saturday recently — at a beer festival at the Oxford Union to promote the noble cause of the real-ale movement. Basic qualifications, it would seem, are the medieval name (e.g. David Hicks, Roger Baker, Michael Garland) and an appreciation of the fruit of the hop.

Partridge started in the West Country, in the Wessex side, and has been doing Morris for 17 years now. His side from Wheatley, Oxfordshire, has created some of its own dances, such as "Ladder Hill" and "Windmills," which they have been performing to raise money to rebuild the village windmill.

The Sherborne side from Gloucestershire includes Frank Daniels, who is something of a specialist in the unbroken tradition, since he joined a boys' team in Bampton when he was 12 (with Tubby Reynolds, a name to conjure with in Morris circles) and even managed to put in some Morris when he was home from the army one summer during World War II. When he moved to Gloucestershire, he had to start over from scratch: The Sherborne tradition is one of the most famous from the Cotswolds, but the steps aren't anything like Bampton's, all of 10 miles away.

Bampton has three rival Morris sides: Francis Shergold's, Arnold Woodley's and a younger breakaway group that, it is said, "couldn't stand Arnold's laying down the law." Whit Monday in Bampton is something of a marathon, starting at breakfast and going on to tea, all complicated by the elaborate convolutions involved, clockwise and counterclockwise, as the three groups contrive to pretend the others don't exist.

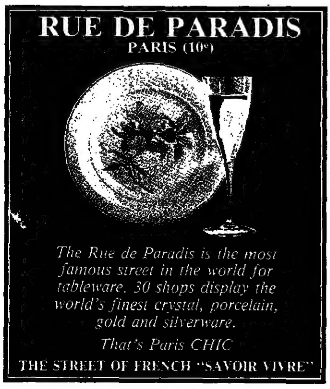
Women Morris dancers are rare and confined to their own sides or to Clog Dances. "I don't want to sound sexist," said Barry Care of Nutley, "but we are built differently, and most men think that when women do it, it tends to give the dance a different look."

There are also trans-Atlantic upholders of the tradition. A healthy cross-fertilization is maintained with the English branches, some of whom wear badges announcing such brothers as "Foggy Bottom Morris of Washington D.C." on their hats along with the more usual plastic flowers. Not all American sides are entirely up to date on their roots: One Morris man recently found capering at Rockefeller Center in New York had never heard about fertility rites.

In Oxford, too, there is some concern on that issue, as expressed by Dick Jelfs as he was checking out of the beer festival with John Purves, the bearded Fool of the Oxford City Morris Men, and a sadly deflated ox bladder.

The ox bladder had (after a good two years' service) died, as Jelfs put it, on his backside that afternoon during the fun and games. European Community regulations may, unhappily, be cracking down on personally cured ox bladders for reasons of hygiene, so the Oxford City Morris Men may have to retire theirs during their imminent tour of West Germany. Jelfs, naturally, resents this meddling with a well-maintained tradition. "We know what we're doing," he said. ■

Oxford City Morris Men's tour of North Rhine-Westphalia: Aug. 10, Altenahr; Aug. 11, Bad Münstereifel, Blankenheim, Putzfeld; Aug. 12, Altenahr; Aug. 13, Cologne (not omitting the Fruhkölsch brewery), Bonn; Aug. 14, Ahrweiler, Koblenz, Neuwied, Königswinter; Aug. 15, Adenau, Cochem.



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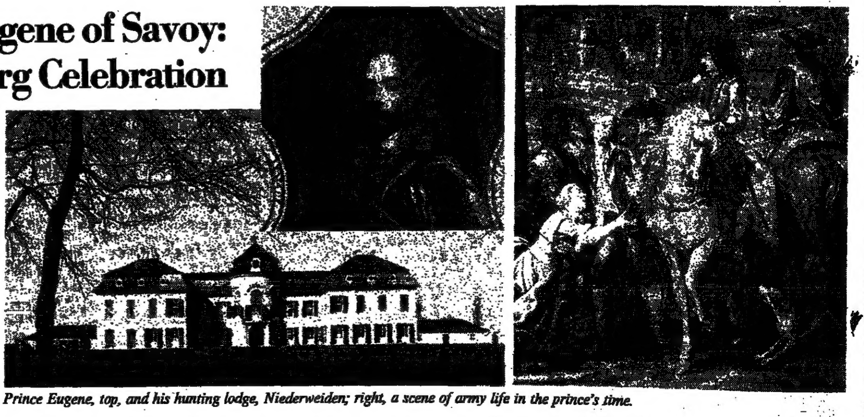
Prince Eugene of Savoy: A Hapsburg Celebration

By Philip Mansel



Prince Eugene, top, and his hunting lodge, Niederweiden; right, a scene of army life in the prince's time.

VIENNA — Prince Eugene of Savoy came from a dissolute branch of one of the grandest families of Europe. His father was a cousin of the Duke of Savoy and of Louis XIV. His mother, one of the king's first mistresses, had to leave France in a hurry when it was found out that she had used black magic to try to recover the king's favor. His sister had an illegitimate child a year and married beneath her. Prince Eugene himself was thought to be "nothing but a debauched boy who seemed to promise no good."

Louis XIV refused to have him in the French Army, so in 1683 at the age of 20 he left Paris for Vienna and joined the army of the Hapsburg emperor, Leopold I, the enemy of Louis XIV. Like many people before and after him, he had felt the pull of Vienna, of central Europe and of the Hapsburg empire.

Exhibitions this summer in Austria are celebrating not only the 250th anniversary of the death of Prince Eugene, but also the might and majesty of the Hapsburg empire during one of its most successful periods.

After he arrived in Vienna, Prince Eugene had a dazzling military career. He was a field marshal at 30 and president of the Supreme War Council of the Empire at 40. He helped the Duke of Marlborough win the Battle of Blenheim in 1704, and he defeated the enemies of the Hapsburg Emperor all over Europe, in the Balkans, northern Italy, the Low Countries and Germany. Partly due to his military genius, by the 1720s Vienna ruled an empire that stretched from Brussels to Belgrade and from Prague to Palermo.

Prince Eugene lived in a style befitting his rank and genius. The main exhibitions of what is called in Austria "Prince Eugene Year" are held in two of his innumerable residences, Schlosshof and Niederweiden, 50 kilometers (30 miles) east of Vienna.

Schlosshof, long an army school, was recently restored to a state approaching its splendor in the days of Prince Eugene, and for the duration of the exhibition it is filled with pictures, prints and medals commemorating Hapsburg victories, Hapsburg emperors and Hapsburg generals. They are a convincing reminder that there was another monarchy as powerful and glorious as the France of Louis XIV in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

In the most spectacular of the prints, Charles VI (1711-1740), the third emperor served by Prince Eugene, is being offered the globe, as the rivers Plate and Danube look on in admiration, and cherubs, the God of Time and the Virgin Mary hover overhead.

Five kilometers away, in the hunting lodge of Niederweiden — a masterpiece by the great Baroque architect Fisher von Erlach — the exhibition continues with sections devoted to the life of the poor, the role of the monasteries in the Austrian economy, hunting as a noble pastime and Prince Eugene's palaces and castles. Prince Eugene was a patron and collector, as well as a general, of genius. He commissioned three of Vienna's finest Baroque palaces: his Winter Palace, now the Ministry of Finance and inaccessible, in the middle of the city; and, in what used to be the suburbs, the Upper and Lower Belvederes, designed by Lucas von Hildebrandt in 1714 to 1723.

The Upper Belvedere, which once housed Prince Eugene's magnificent collection of pictures and prints, is now a museum of 19th- and 20th-century art. The Lower Belvedere, where Prince Eugene actually lived, is a museum of Baroque art. In its stables is an exhibition devoted to his horses and to the riding styles and techniques of the 17th century.

Another exhibition, in the Austrian National Library in the Hofburg (the former imperial palace), celebrates Prince Eugene as a book collector. He assembled one of the best libraries of the day, and the books on show demonstrate his interest in Confucianism, medieval manuscripts, rare plants and animals, and Hebrew, as well as the magnificent bindings stamped with his impressive coat of arms.

"Prince Eugene Year" has also been celebrated by an army of biographies and books dealing with Prince Eugene's generals and campaigns. He remains a slightly mysterious figure: He never married, and he left no personal papers. The exhibitions should be visited by anyone interested in European history. They reveal the aspirations and achievements of the Hapsburg empire at a time when it ruled much of Europe and, intoxicated with victory, was erecting palaces as glorious as Schlosshof and the Belvederes.

"Prince and Baroque Austria" at Schlosshof and Niederweiden, daily from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. until Oct. 26; "Prince Eugene the Noble Horseman: The Stables of the Conqueror of the Turks," stables of the Lower Belvedere, Tuesday through Sunday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; "Prince Eugene's Famous Books," Austrian National Library, Monday through Saturday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., until Oct. 8. ■

Philip Mansel is a London-based writer who specializes in the history of the monarchy.

La Vie Parisienne Whirls On

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

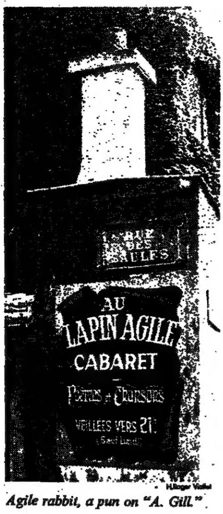
PARIS — La Vie Parisienne has changed its customs and costumes since Offenbach glorified it in the 1860s, but the perpetual whirl of its merry-go-round continues to mesmerize both residents and greenhorns. It remains, as it was in the previous century, the international show-window for styles and talents, native and foreign, a mix of the old and the new. How widely it spreads its net may be judged this season with the bringing of the Kabuki players from Tokyo to the Théâtre Mogador, the 1900 Vienna of Klimt, Schiele and Kokoschka to Pompidou Center and Mussorgsky's early, unfinished opera, "Salammbô" to the Palais Garnier. Parisian hospitality to the novel and the exotic has not diminished.

It does not neglect its own treasures, and strives to keep them free from grime and decay. Some years ago André Malraux as minister of culture inaugurated a clean-up. Buildings from Notre Dame to shopping emporiums, museums and railroad stations were cleaned. Even the landmarks of the Paris-by-night tours underwent a spring cleaning that improved not only their exteriors but their interiors as well.

Montmartre's famous cabaret, the Moulin Rouge, is a prize sample of the clean look. Constructed in the form of a windmill, it was in its salad days, the 1890s, a smoky dive with an uncarpeted wooden floor, as the drawings and posters of Toulouse-Lautrec, a nightly client, testify. After a dark session as a movie grind it was transformed into a spacious, modern auditorium, declared by the Broadway impresario J.J. Shubert to be the finest revue theater in the world — high praise from the man who built New York's Winter Garden and a dozen other Manhattan playhouses. It is an air-conditioned and brilliantly illuminated hall, its vast performing platform alive with top music-hall specialties united in an exuberant spectacle, with a frantic can-can interlude as a reminder of its yesterdays.

Le Boeuf sur le Toit is a very different night spot of other times that has made a comeback, in name if not quite in the original spirit.

After World War I, Jean Cocteau and the composers known as Les Six (Francis Poulenc, Germaine Tailleferre, Louis Durey, Darius Milhaud, Arthur Honegger and Georges Auric) took to gathering at the Gaya bar in Rue Duphot. The proprietor, Louis Moysès, delighted with the increase in his trade that their presence attracted, decided to open a supper club in their honor in Rue Boissy d'Anglas. It was baptized "The Ox on the Roof," after a theatrical entertainment by Cocteau with music by Milhaud. Its opening in 1922 season had Picasso, Braque, Tzara, Ravel and Marie Laurencin among the first-nighters, and it received such attention that Marcel Proust grew curious. He arrived on a July evening in his fur coat and bowler, and his attire drew jeers from a drunk. An exchange of cards took place and a duel was only averted by the intervention of peacemakers. Punning on the proprietor's name, Proust said: "The tables this Moses keeps are apparently not those of the Law," but he made return visits.



H.Roger Viollet

Agile rabbit, a pun on "A. Gill."

Jean Wiener, later renowned for his film scores, was the pianist, and black musicians occasionally replaced him to introduce *le jazz hot* to France, Cocteau accompanying these concerts on the drums. Through the 1920s and '30s Le Boeuf was the "in" place. After many changes in its postwar quarters at 34 Rue du Colisée, it is now a restaurant and "in" again.

In former days, Picabia's painting of an enormous eye, "L'Oeil cacodylate," looked down on the festivities of the crowded room. Today the sinister eye would require a telescope to take in everything. The single room has been replaced by three dining rooms with a balcony section added. As a token to its jazz-age beginnings, when Cole Porter and George Gershwin were often guests, their familiar tunes are pounded on a piano by the entrance but sound only faintly above the general uproar. The cuisine is of good quality and the endless list of tipples available at the American bar recalls the cocktail menu of Prohibition times.

Back on Montmartre, Le Lapin Agile, on the sloping junction where Rue Saint-Vincent and Rue des Saules meet, holds the old line, defying change and resting on its historical laurels. It looks, one suspects, much as it did when Apollinaire, Max Jacob, Francis Carco and Maurice Utrillo made loud the nights.

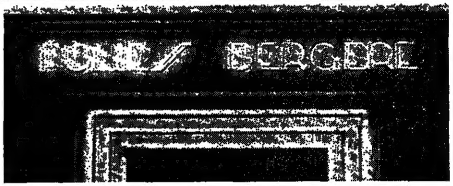
A. Gill, the satiric cartoonist of the Second Empire, painted its signboard, depicting a huge rabbit leaping out of a frying pan, with his signature below. Hence, in a pun on his name, A. Gill became Lapin Agile.

Its owner, Frédéric Gérard, a bearded, guitar-strumming bohemian, was a philanthropic soul who let a band of aspiring artists and scribblers dine on credit. They rewarded him by making an artistic celebrity out of a donkey he kept in a shed. Tying a brush to the donkey's tail over tubes of paints, which were splashed with each wag onto canvas, they entered the resulting mess, entitled "Sunset on the Adriatic," in an avant-garde art exhibit to contend with the early works of Van Dongen, Matisse and Rouault. It won no prize, but much comment, and when the hoax was admitted, malicious critics informed their readers that a donkey headed the revolutionary art movement.

The café theaters have taken over the function of giving novice singers and comedians their initial public hearings, since the tiny cabarets that used to be the cradles of theatrical beginners have been turned into disco parlors. After the show, supper clubs are now the meeting places of entertainers. Among the presently popular are the Espace Cardin on the Right Bank, in Avenue Gabriel, where Jacques Collard, playwright and actor, is host, and Coupe-Choux, which occupies a picturesque house on the Left Bank in Rue Lanneau, on the slopes of the Montagne Saint-Geneviève.

Lavish musical revues are on view at the Folies-Bergères, the aforementioned Moulin Rouge, the Lido and the Cabaret des Champs-Elysées, a miniature Lido. There is a new one, of exquisite tableaux, at the Alcazar. A more intimate version of the song-and-dance spectacle is at the Crazy Horse, under the direction of Alain Bernardin, who on his small stage conjures up visions and effects to rival those of Ziegfeld. ■

H. Roger Viollet



The Moulin Rouge in its heyday as a smoky dive; now it is a brilliantly illuminated hall that the impresario J.J. Shubert declared the finest revue theater in the world. Below, one of its rivals.

On a Tall Ship, in Race for Goodwill And Good Spirits

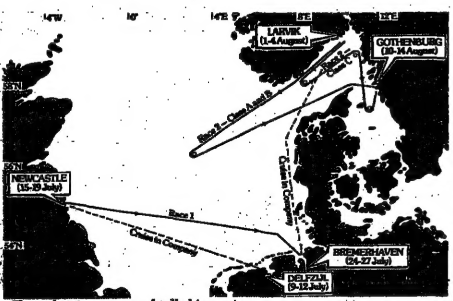


Chart showing course of tall ships races.

by Liz Cooke

THERE are 55 people on board the 65-meter (211.5-foot) West German sail training schooner Grossherzogin Elizabeth. A strange assortment; it's as if a streetcar suddenly set sail.

A permanent crew of 25, 19 of them young trainee navigators under 25, plus eight paying passengers, four beer marketing men from Bremen, three photographers, a roguish black-bearded doctor from Hamburg and his English wife, me, and 12 winners of a Beck's beer competition. They "had to name the ship with the green sails" — it appears in their ads — "and spell my name right," said a tall blond young Saxon as we watched the boarding ladder being hauled aboard at 10 A.M. Sunday morning in Bremerhaven.

After five days of parties and beer drinking — we were glad to be putting to sea in the second stage of the 1986 Cutty Sark Tall Ships Race. It is 30 years since a London solicitor, Bernard Morgan, organized a race for the world's remaining sailing ships, from Torbay in England to Lisbon. From this grew the Sail Training Association, by whose racing rules half the crews of the vessels taking part must be under 25. Seventy-nine square-riggers, schooners and yachts had raced from Newcastle-Upon-Tyne in England, to Bremerhaven. More than 100 were now setting out to cruise in company to Larvik, in Norway, for the final race to Gothenburg, Sweden.

On the way out, three Dutch barges collided and the Sir Winston Churchill crossed yardarms with the Kruzenshtern, a Russian 380-foot bark, as the fleet of tall ships squeezed through the narrow lock. Our captain, a droll man, known as Atze to his crew, which *might* be the equivalent of Paddy or Taffy or Jock, leaned out from the bridge. "I think we have a little confusion."

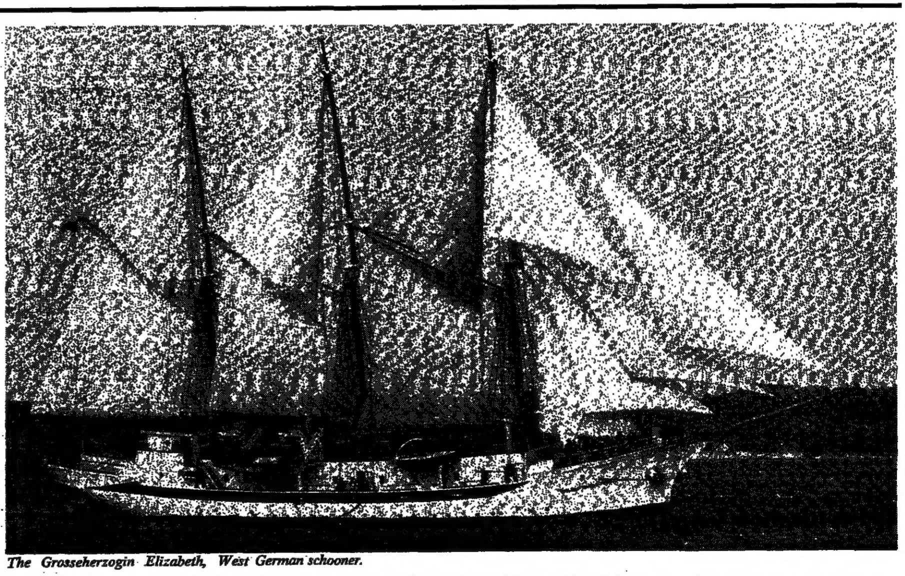
"You will all have to work and do *Backschaft,*" we were told immediately on boarding by Sabine, a trainee navigator who was determined these landlubbers were not going to get off lightly. There's no such thing as a free sail. But, in what must once have been part of the hold, I had a cabin big enough for the crew of the Donald Searle, the ship in which I had raced from Newcastle in England, to play a game of rugby.

The new Gorch Fock, built in Hamburg in 1958 for the West German Navy, an 89-yard-long three-masted bark, led the parade of sails down the Weser to the North Sea at 5 P.M. Sunday. (The first Gorch Fock was taken by the Russians. "They don't talk about that one," I was told.) In the evening sun, on every ship, young men and women manned the spars and rigging: a salute to Bremerhaven as fog horns blew from everything afloat. More than a million packed the beaches, mile on mile. Quite a sight.

After tea, *Shinken* and smoked cheese, eaten at 5:30 and finished in half an hour, we must learn to put up the sails. Norbert, the short brown deck hand, takes the very English attitude that anyone who doesn't understand his language must be a bit dim. He trusts me only with letting off *die Gordinge* (the brail lines which gather in the sails). Thirty bewildered people do their best. *"Hol ein den unteren Ausholer. Vier auf den unteren Einholer. Vier auf die Gordinge."* He shouts. He roars. My god, that's me. Too late. Norbert despairs. It's all hauled up by block and tackle, and manly sweat, a great deal of which comes from slender young women who sling great warps around with the ease of a Welsh miner.

Breakfast is the same as tea, smoked meat and cheese, scrambled eggs with mushroom on silver salvers and you can eat as much as you can get down in 30 minutes. It's all cleared by 8 o'clock. On the afterdeck, Norbert delivers instructions to the first watch like machinegun fire.

After 10 minutes, Ulrike, the beer marketing man's secretary sharing the rugby field in the basement with me, interprets: "He asks if anyone will drive the ship?" Ten minutes more of Norbert.



The Grosseherzogin Elizabeth, West German schooner.

There is a big swell running. At 8:30 Monday evening the top sails and stay sails must come down for the night. The captain says he expects bad weather from the southern part of the North Sea. At 4:30 the next morning, when most are asleep, he gets it. It's not a pleasant thing to be a awakened so early by alarm bells, while sleeping on one's head. Everything not tied down has slid to the floor. "All hands on deck," and 34 half-dressed people are flying up the companionways to the salon. A frightened man holds the heavy storm door closed.

Do we go out? "Yes, get out," shouts English Johnnie with a feather in his pigtail. "All hands on deck, get the sails down." Out and sliding over the upper deck in the torrential rain, a heaving sea, and gale force 8, the deck listing 30 degrees to starboard. Orders come thick and fast and ropes and people go flying. Down come the heavy great sails but not before three jibs are in ribbons. The squall sweeps over the Skaggerack.

It passes in less than an hour, but it is enough for us to get the feel of things. The upper deck, lit by strong lights on the topmasts, looks like a set for Peer Gynt. The show's over. Back to bed for two hours, wet and shaken, and I've pulled a muscle in my thigh. I drag a leg like Captain Ahab. It rains and blows until *Kaffee* and thick chocolate *Kuchen* is served at three in the afternoon and the sun comes out. The doctor's English wife, who hasn't been seen since yesterday's *Kuchen*, appears. "But it's such wonderful weather," she says as she steps onto the lower deck. "Has it been like this all the time?"

"If the wind comes strong from the east, we go up the Swedish coast. If it comes strong from the west, we go up the Norwegian coast," says Helmut, our navigator. On Tuesday night, it comes very strong from the west. From 7 A.M. Wednesday until noon, it increases from SW3 to W8. The last two sails must come down. "This is a little bit what we call sailing," says Alfred, a super-fit, retired engineer, as the Skaggerack breaks over the upper deck.

Norbert is dragging his right leg. Sabine, and Hans-Dieter, the ship's engineer, spring into the rigging to stuff the heavy sail behind the *Gordinge* lines. If you haven't learned at 20 to swing in the rigging 50 feet above the deck, the only good reason for going up in a force 8 is to escape something far worse below. Norbert and a prizewinner from southern Germany fell off a box two feet above the deck this morning and they are both on crutches.

We've been at sea three days and there are still new faces appearing for lunch. Where have they been? How many more are hiding in the holds? "All they think about on this ship is to eat," says the mate. Little wonder when they feed us on thick slices of braised beef and red cabbage. From now on lunch, at noon sharp, is eaten at a severe list to *Steuerbord.* Those sitting up to *Backbord* must wrap their legs around the table, or slide away, fork in the air. The ship is fitted out like a provincial boarding house but Hans, the cook, who wears a small brown mouse under his nose, slides from sink to pan. He chops yet more meat. A large cook's knife in one hand and three long fat frankfurters in the other, he is chopping as he slides.

"When you've finished reading my Playboy don't forget to close the book," says Norbert as he hobbles past the beer market manager, "I don't want all the girls to fall out." The beer man from Bremen, who also wears a small brown mouse under his nose, falls asleep, Playboy open across his chest.

Crew of Argentina's Libertad, manning the yardarms.

Despite the strong onshore winds, the little tugs bring these great ships into their berths at Larvik as neatly as a good chauffeur parks the Rolls. Jestyn, just off the Polish schooner Zawisza Czarny is looking for the Donald Searle. The girls who crewed the Churchill were proud of their force 10. "We had to chop through the sheets to get some of the sails down," says their first officer.

"I'm sorry," I say to a little girl cadet on the Royalist, "I don't speak your language, where are you from?" "She's from Newcastle," says the purser.

Larvik, a town of 10,000, had braced itself for the 100,000 they expected during the week the fleet was to be in harbor. It was as if Bexhill or Montauk suddenly woke to find 115 sailing ships anchored off the beach. The first night they played jazz on the quay, with the Thor Heyerdahl (the hero of the Kon-Tiki was born in Larvik) lit up from deck to masthead. For some including me, this was the end as new crews flew in for the second race, to Gothenburg.

"Our laws are very strict," says the local reporter. "We sell alcohol only through the state and the workers are on strike. Norway has no drink for sale at the moment." A Norwegian sailing ship was almost turned away last night when they discovered how much whiskey was in the hold. And unless the crews have quenched their thirst in the five-day sail from Bremerhaven, the customs will find a great many more than 10 green bottles hanging in the holds of many a ship in harbor tonight.

Next Thursday in Gothenburg, where the front runners are already arriving, the Cutty Sark Trophy, considered the top prize and sponsored by the whiskey company, will be presented to the crew who, in the opinion of all the ships' captains, have promoted most international goodwill. From the number of Swedish, Polish, Irish, German, and Russian girls who at times seemed to be sinking the Donald Searle in each port, I should think the lads of that crew must be in with a chance. ■

Liz Cooke is a London-based writer with a special interest in sailing.

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 6)

Y

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg.
17⅞	13½	Yorkin n				494	15⅝	15	15⅛	−⅛

Z

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg.
39	26¼	ZaleCp	1.40	4.0		84	35	34⅞	35	+½
9⅞	3½	Zapata	.10i			259	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
43⅞	23⅝	Zayre s	.22	1.1	17	13845	29	27	28½	+7⅛
27⅞	16¼	ZenithE				1425	23⅞	23	23⅝	+½
18¼	9⅛	ZenLb s			27	1384	10½	9⅞	10⅜	+⅜
22⅞	14½	Zero s	.29	1.9	15	45	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
45⅞	32⅝	Zurnin	1.32	3.5	14	81	38⅝	38	38	−¼

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 36

Amer Can
Asarco pf
ConEd 6pfB
FstUnREst s
Hershey
IpalcoEnt
Medtronic
OwensCrn
TolEd 428pf
AmCan 3pf
BancCtrl n
FederalCo s
FlaSteel
Hitachi
Kentcky Ut
Merck s
Pettich pfB
Tri-Cont pf
Am Cyan
BrwnFer s
FedHmeLn pf
GEICO
IRT Prop s
MDU Res s
NewmontGold
SCarEG pf
WasteMgt s
AmSLFla pf
CentrnData
FedRlty s
HomInPap
Insilco Corp
Marcade
OhPw 14pfA
TolEd 272pf
Wis PubSv

NEW LOWS 36

ARX Inc
AvnetInc
DecisionInd
Ponsteel
KaisrAlum
NL Ind pf
Raymark
ToddShip
WnUn 460pf
Allis Chalm
BecorWstn
DeereCo
GenRad
KiddeInc
NtMineSv
RoyalInt
USX 1075pf
WnUn 490pf
ArrowElec
Bell Indust
DukeRtyInco
Gulf StaUt
Mattel Inc
PandickInc n
SeaCntLtd
Wedtech
ArrowE pf
Comsur
EquRecFn
IntAlmCh
Mellon 100p
Prolor Inf
SeaCntLtd pf
WellsFodl p

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.99	2.37	Sep	2.61¼	2.62	2.60¾	2.61½	+.01
3.09	2.41	Dec	2.62¼	2.64	2.62	2.62¾	+.00½
3.08	2.43½	Mar	2.60½	2.61¼	2.59¾	2.60	+.00½
3.00	2.33¼	May	2.48½	2.49	2.46	2.46	−.01½
2.90	2.27¼	Jul	2.39	2.39½	2.37	2.38½	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,667
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,747 up 930

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE)
37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
282.78	137.50	Sep	162.00	165.80	161.45	163.08	+1.31
287.10	138.00	Dec	166.10	167.25	164.70	166.89	+1.23
290.33	156.75	Mar	167.20	168.70	165.75	168.52	+1.14
291.83	162.25	May	170.00	170.25	168.50	170.25	
266.25	168.00	Jul	169.00	169.25	169.00	171.00	+.50
255.00	171.50	Sep				172.25	−.25
		Dec				173.00	−2.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,656
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,673 off 61

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	896.10 f	894.30 f
Reuters	1,454.30	1,447.50
D.J. Futures	113.33	112.54
Com. Research Bureau	202.89	201.99

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Brazil's Industrial Output Rose By 12% During the First Half

Reuters

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazilian industry boomed in the first six months of this year with output rising 12 percent above the year-earlier period, according to official figures released Thursday.

The government's Geography and Statistics Institute said growth was particularly strong in the April-June period, fueled by high consumer demand after a government's anti-inflation package.

Currency Options

Paris Commodities

London Commodities

Asian Commodities

Cash Prices

Aug. 7

Commodity and Unit	Thu.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.85	1.47
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.75	0.66
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	472.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	70-71	72-73

DM Futures Options

U.S. Treasuries

S&P 100 Index Options

Aug. 7

Source: CBOE.

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London Metals

Dividends

BCal Fights BA Attempt To Take Atlanta Service

Reuters

LONDON — British Caledonian Airways, a private company, said Thursday that it would fight an attempt by state-owned British Airways to take over its rights as the sole British carrier to Atlanta.

British Airways has filed an application with the Civil Aviation Authority to replace British Caledonian in a new, daily Brussels-London-Atlanta flight that is operated with Belgium's Sabena airline.

Interco to Acquire Converse

United Press International

ST. LOUIS — Interco Inc. announced Thursday that it would acquire Converse Inc., the athletic footwear manufacturer, for $145.6 million. It said that Converse, based in Massachusetts, would operate as an independent subsidiary.

AMEX prices P.12
AMEX highs/lows P.14
NYSE prices P. 6
NYSE highs/lows P.10
Canadian stocks P.16
Currency rates P.11
Commodities P.10
Dividends P.10
Earnings reports P.—
Fling rate notes P.14
Gold markets P.11
Interest rates P.11
Market summary P. 6
Options P.10
OTC stock P.15
Other markets P.16

Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1986

**

Dow Gains 6.75;
Story on Page 6

4 P.M.
PRICES
UP

TECHNOLOGY

Automakers Count Costs Of Inferior U.S. Gasoline

By JOHN HOLUSHA
New York Times Service

DETROIT — The problems can start a few weeks after driving a new car home from the showroom. First the engine starts running roughly at idle. Then it begins to hesitate and stumble under acceleration and loses power.

The culprit, according to engine specialists at General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp., is carbon and other deposits on the little metal pins, called pintles, which are at the heart of the fuel injectors on many modern cars.

The pintles regulate the flow of gas into the cylinder. Since the gap between the pintle and injector housing is about the thickness of a human hair, even a small buildup of deposits can cause driving problems, which is why troubles crop up so quickly.

The car makers are blaming cost-cutting efforts by the oil companies for the fouled injectors and other problems. "We have all witnessed in the last several years a distressing deterioration in gasoline quality," said Bernard I. Robertson, the director of power-train engineering at Chrysler Motors, the auto division of Chrysler Corp.

"We need high-tech gasoline for our high-tech engines," a fuel expert says.

The fouling problem is the result of trims in the amount of detergent chemicals that oil companies put in gasoline, according to auto executives. Before the cutbacks, made as refiners faced steadily dropping gasoline prices, about 20 to 30 pounds (9 to 13 kilograms) of detergent were used per 1,000 barrels of gasoline.

CARS WITH injector problems can be cured by adding solvents to the fuel system, but that is not an attractive proposition for the auto companies. As Mr. Robertson observes, "It's embarrassing to sell a customer a $17,000 car and then have to say, 'Here's a can of stuff to make it run right.'"

Cars with carburetors tend to be less sensitive to the fouling problem, although Mr. Robertson said that deposit accumulations were responsible for the recall of 348,000 1981 model Chrysler K cars with emission problems. But since the entire industry is headed toward fuel injection in future models, the car companies are pressing for larger amounts of detergents in fuels.

Some oil companies have responded by introducing premium fuels with greater cleaning power and promoting them through advertising.

Ronald L. Jones, the director of refining for the American Petroleum Institute, said drivers of cars with fuel-injected engines should look for gasolines advertising high detergent levels until Detroit changes to a second generation of injectors that are designed to reduce fouling. The car companies disagree, saying that even regular fuel should contain enough detergent to prevent the problem.

Injector fouling is not alone on Detroit's list of gasoline gripes. Engine specialists say that the steadily increasing volatility of gasoline is leading to vapor lock and fuel-foaming problems in hot weather. And the use of alcohol to extend gasoline supplies promotes corrosion in fuel systems not designed for such a mixture. "We need high-tech gasoline for our high-tech engines," said Joseph M. Colucci, a fuel specialist at GM's research laboratories.

Mr. Jones concedes that volatility of gasoline — its propensity to be transformed from a liquid to a vapor — has increased in recent years, but said it has remained within accepted standards. He said the increase came when butane was added to gasoline to maintain octane ratings as tetraethyl lead was phased out by U.S. regulation.

In hot weather, the more volatile the gasoline the more likely it is to vaporize in a fuel line, stopping the flow of fluid and producing the condition known as vapor lock. Because no gasoline reaches the engine, a vapor-locked car will not operate.

As it moves toward fuel injection, the auto industry has been changing the way that gasoline is transferred from the tank to the

See AUTOS, Page 15

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

Aug. 7

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.3395	3.426	112.69 *	34.71 *	0.1626 *	—	5.443 *	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels(a)	43.9175	63.87	20.708	6.376	2.8695 *	18.3748	—	25.67	27.86 *
Frankfurt	2.0677	3.06	—	30.79 *	1.4555 x	88.736 *	4.831 *	124.82 *	1.345 *
London (b)	1.4765	—	3.0555	9.9735	2,089.80	3.4406	63.14	2.4695	226.98
Milan	1,422.80	2,098.20	688.15	211.90	—	618.84	33.26	853.45	9.26
New York(c)	—	0.6773 #	2.0715	6.736	1,425.00	2.3345	42.695	1.6765	154.10
Paris	6.7175	9.9581	3.248	—	4.729 x	2.8820	15.8905 *	4.0288	4.3672 *
Tokyo	153.85	227.55	74.35	22.89	10.81 *	65.92	359.42 *	92.15	—
Zurich	1.643	2.4616	80.645 *	24.815 *	0.117 *	71.595 *	3.8803 *	—	1.0831 *
1 ECU	1.019	0.6911	2.1069	6.8429	1,450.25	2.3742	43.6176	1.6996	156.78
1 SDR	1.20758	0.81867	2.49491	8.11792	N.Q.	2.8131	51.8834	2.0136	185.686

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (#) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.47

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.87	Fin. markka	4.965	Mex. peso	657.00	Soviet ruble	0.681
Austral. $	1.6187	Greek drac.	134.20	Norw. krone	7.367	Span. peseta	143.90
Austr. schil.	14.59	Hong Kong $	7.792	Phil. peso	20.25	Swed. krona	6.9415
Belg. fin. fr.	43.30	Indian rupee	12.63	Port. escudo	146.00	Taiwan $	37.78
Brazil cruz.	14.91	Indo. rupiah	1,130.00	Saudi riyal	3.7525	Thai baht	26.065
Canadian $	1.3809	Irish £	0.7448	Sing. $	2.172	Turkish lira	648.95
Chinese yuan	3.7036	Israeli shek.	1.491	S. Afr. rand	2.6199	UAE dirham	3.673
Danish krone	7.752	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2906	S. Kor. won	879.60	Venez. boliv.	18.00
Egypt. pound	1.35	Malay. ring.	2.626				

£ Sterling: 1.0955 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Aug. 7

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	6⅜-6½	4½-4⅝	4½-4⅝	9 15/16-10 1/16	7 ⅛-7 ¼	7 ⅛-7 ¼	6 ⅛
2 months	6⅜-6½	4½-4⅝	4½-4⅝	9⅞-10	7⅛-7¼	7 ⅛-7 ¼	6 ⅛
3 months	6⅜-6½	4½-4⅝	4 9/16-4 11/16	9⅞-10	7 ⅛-7 ¼	7 ⅛-7 ¼	6 ⅛
6 months	6⅜-6½	4 9/16-4 11/16	4 9/16-4 11/16	9 13/16-9 15/16	7⅛-7¼	7 ⅛-7 ¼	6⅛
1 year	6½-6⅝	4 9/16-4 11/16	4½-4⅝	9⅞-10	7 ⅛-7½	7 ⅛-7 ¼	6⅛

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Aug. 7

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount Rate	6	6
Federal Funds	6 5/16	6⅜
Prime Rate	8	8
Broker Loan Rate	7.50	7.50
Com Paper 90-179 days	6.17	6.20
3-month Treasury Bills	5.70	5.69
6-month Treasury Bills	5.75	5.74
CD's 30-59 days	5.92	5.90
CD's 60-89 days	5.93	5.92
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.60	4.60
One Month Interbank	4.70	4.65
3-month Interbank	4.65	4.65
6-month Interbank	4.70	4.70
France		
Intervention Rate	7	7
Call Money	7	7
One-month Interbank	7⅛	7⅛
3-month Interbank	7⅛	7⅛
6-month Interbank	7⅛	7⅛
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	9¾	10⅛
91-day Treasury Bill	9 9/16	9 9/16
3-month Interbank	9 41/64	9 41/64
Japan		
Discount Rate	3½	3½
Call Money	4½	4½
60-day Interbank	4 11/16	4 11/16

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Aug. 7

1 month	6⅜ - 6½
2 months	6⅜ - 6½
3 months	6⅜ - 6½
6 months	6⅜ - 6½
1 year	6 7/16 - 6 9/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Aug. 7

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 6.21
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.792

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Aug. 7

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	361.70	361.90	+ 1.00
Luxembourg	361.50	—	+ 0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	362.23	362.07	— 0.37
Zurich	361.45	361.75	— 0.80
London	360.85	361.80	— 0.40
New York	—	362.60	+ 1.30

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Chinese Will Aid Investors

Some Ventures Get Loan Priority

United Press International

BEIJING — The Bank of China, in an apparent move to dampen mounting criticism abroad, announced Thursday that it is amending its foreign-exchange policy to favor joint ventures with foreigners.

Wang Deyan, the bank's president, said at a national conference on credit that technology-intensive companies and enterprises that manufacture goods for export would receive priority for loans.

The official news agency Xinhua quoted him as saying that the move was aimed at creating "better conditions" for the development of foreign joint ventures.

Foreign investors have complained in recent months that they have been unable to get the necessary foreign exchange to finance their operations in China.

In May, American Motors Corp. threatened to close a Beijing plant that makes four-wheel-drive Cherokee Jeeps because it could not get foreign exchange to import parts.

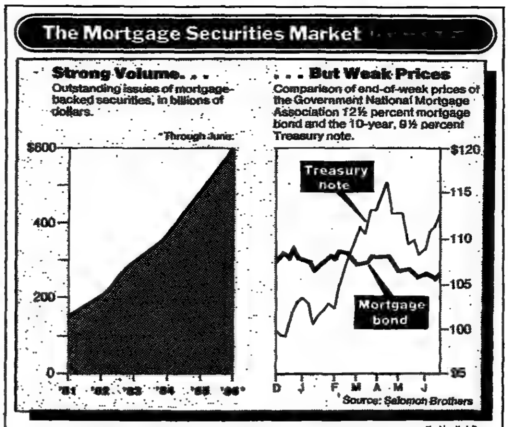
A short spending spree on imports in late 1984 and early 1985 caused China's foreign-exchange reserves to plummet from $16.3 billion in September 1984 to $10.3 billion in March.

Strict government controls, including the allocation of foreign exchange for specific development projects included in the state plan, halted the drain on reserves by the third quarter of 1985. But the clampdown caused serious problems for foreign companies.

Although many joint ventures launched by foreigners in China are willing to export to obtain foreign exchange, the quality of their products remains below world standards because of a largely unskilled Chinese labor force.

The companies must have access to foreign exchange, however, to import raw materials, components and other items not found in China.

Mr. Wang predicted that the squeeze would continue and said the bank must find ways to raise more capital.



The New York Times

For Securities Pros, a Bitter Lesson

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On the trading floor of Dillon, Read & Co. is a pot sprouting a vigorous green plant, labeled with a brass plaque: "The Perfect Hedge." It is an amusing reminder that, despite an array of sophisticated market techniques, there is no hedge, or foolproof protection, against a steep decline in the value of a security.

That painful lesson was driven home anew in the past few months, when the U.S. market for mortgage-backed securities was sharply affected by an unusual shift in interest rates that caught even the savviest of professionals off guard.

Top firms such as Salomon Brothers, First Boston Corp. and Goldman, Sachs & Co., among others, are believed to have lost hundreds of millions of dollars when the hedges they had relied upon to protect their huge holdings of mortgage-backed securities plunged them deeper into the red rather than keeping them afloat.

For many investment bankers and traders who had earned fortunes from this booming business, it was a sobering episode, and the memory may change the way many large securities firms operate.

"You take your worst-case scenario, and it came true," said Stephen L. Joseph, a senior vice president and head of the mortgage-backed securities department at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

Lewis S. Ranieri, who helped create the market and heads the mortgage-backed securities department at Salomon Brothers, the industry powerhouse, said he saw some long-term benefits from the experience.

"We learned a very expensive lesson: that we're not as smart as we thought we were," he said. "We'd had five great years, and maybe the gods resented our hubris, so they got back."

Mortgage-backed securities were created 16 years ago as a way of making home mortgages more accessible and affordable. In this system, thrift institutions, banks and insurance companies can sell their mortgages to one of several government agencies that bundles them into large pools and, in effect, sells off pieces in the form of bonds to major institutional investors and individuals.

The money that the lenders receive from selling their old mortgages can be used for making new mortgage loans.

Wall Street has mined this rapidly expanding market, and the amount of mortgage securities outstanding has grown to more than $600 billion, of which $116 billion has been issued this year alone, according to Salomon Brothers. By comparison, less than $300 billion was outstanding at the end of 1983.

Substantial fees are generated by these underwritings, and the increased volume of securities provides grist for extremely lucrative trading operations, the most profitable side of this business.

But "too much of a good thing" might well

See HEDGE, Page 15

Kuwaiti Minister Says OPEC May Increase Output

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAMA, Bahrain — Kuwait's oil and industry minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, said that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries might decide to raise total output to 18 million or 19 million barrels a day after October, according to a report here Thursday.

He also predicted that oil prices will reach $17 or $18 a barrel by October, following production cuts by OPEC members.

Meanwhile, oil prices rose Thursday. On the European spot market, Britain's North Sea Brent rose 45 cents to $13.80 a barrel. West Texas intermediate, the key U.S. crude for September delivery on the New York Mercantile Exchange, rose 35 cents to $15.32.

Sheikh Ali, quoted by the Kuwait News Agency, said the 16-million-barrel ceiling agreed on by the 13-nation group in Geneva this week was not a fair share of the world oil market for OPEC.

He said that after October output "will be more than the ceiling of 16 million barrels we agreed on."

"The 16-million-barrel ceiling is not the just share of OPEC states in the oil market," Sheikh Ali added.

OPEC agreed to cut production during September and October from levels of around 20.5 million barrels a day in a bid to boost world prices.

The accord, announced Tuesday, had an immediate impact as oil prices rose by as much as $4 a barrel.

But after the initial reaction, markets began to voice skepticism over what production targets OPEC would set after the two-month period of cuts expired.

The Kuwaiti minister's statement appeared to contradict the United Arab Emirates oil minister, Mana Said al Oteiba, who said Wednesday that OPEC might decide to extend the two-month cut, or reduce production further.

Kuwait has agreed to cut its production from about 1.6 million barrels a day to 900,000 for the two-month period.

Separately, Mr. Oteiba said Thursday in Abu Dhabi that OPEC still had a long way to go to achieve stability in the world oil market.

In remarks to the official United Arab Emirates news agency, WAM, on his return from the Geneva talks, he reiterated support for the OPEC accord to cut output by about 3.5 million barrels a day for two months.

"The coming days will see the extent of the producing countries' seriousness and commitment to carrying out what they promised," Mr. Oteiba said.

Also Thursday, Malaysia announced it would cut its oil production by 10 percent, following reductions by OPEC producers.

(Reuters, AP)

Shell Says Net Declined 16% In 2d Quarter

Reuters

LONDON — The Royal Dutch/Shell Group, Europe's largest oil company, reported Thursday that second-quarter net profit fell 16 percent to £545 million ($763 million) from £646 million a year earlier.

Underlining this year's slump in crude prices, Shell said that net for the first half ended June 30 fell 27 percent to £1.26 billion from £1.73 billion a year earlier.

The company said that a stronger performance in its oil and chemical products businesses was more than offset by sharply lower earnings from oil and gas exploration and production.

But financial analysts, braced for a fall in profits following poor figures from Shell's U.S. subsidiary, said the latest results were in line with forecasts.

Royal Dutch/Shell, the world's third biggest company in terms of sales, said that if crude oil prices continue to weaken, earnings are likely to suffer further.

Asia Exporters Welcome U.S. Textile Bill's Defeat

Reuters

HONG KONG — Asian exporting countries hailed Thursday the defeat of a U.S. bill that would have sharply cut their textile exports, calling it a victory for free trade.

But they said the triumph had been costly, requiring new concessions to help deflect pressure for tougher import curbs from U.S. manufacturers.

They also said there are no guarantees against future efforts to restrict their exports to the United States.

The House of Representatives sustained on Wednesday President Ronald Reagan's 1985 veto of the bill by a vote of 276 to 149, seven short of the two-thirds majority needed to override it.

The bill, designed to trim the U.S. trade deficit and protect struggling domestic textile makers from foreign competition, would have curbed exports from 12 countries, most of them in Asia.

Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea would have been hit hardest, with export cuts of 14 to 30 percent.

Hamish Macleod, Hong Kong's director of trade, described the House vote as "a victory for common sense."

Businessmen in Hong Kong, which could have lost jobs and millions of dollars of exports, were equally relieved.

T.K. Ann, chairman of Winsor Industrial Corp., a major textile producer, said that "if that bill had passed, it could have spread to other industries."

Chiang Tseng-Ti, deputy director-general of Taiwan's Board of Foreign Trade, said: "We are very happy. If the veto was overridden, it would have created major trade problems for the whole world."

Taiwan was the biggest textile exporter to the United States in volume terms last year, with sales worth $2.4 billion.

South Korean officials said the bill would have cost that country's exporters $2.5 billion over four years.

"We hope the decision will provide momentum to ease U.S. protectionist pressure against the Third World," a Seoul official said.

South Korea, like Hong Kong and Taiwan, agreed to new restraints on exports to the United States in advance of of the vote on the bill. The agreement will allow their exports to grow but at a substantially reduced rate.

"We agreed to this unfavorable measure only because we thought we had to pay something to prevent the U.S. Congress adopting the bill at a time of great protectionist pressure," said another Seoul official who insisted on anonymity.

A Singapore Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "We welcome the sustaining of the veto."

He said foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, had sent a letter to U.S. congressmen before the vote, urging them to sustain Mr. Reagan's veto.

ASEAN groups Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Brunei.

Sumitomo Bank Has History Of Exploring Markets Abroad

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Japan's Sumitomo Bank Ltd., which is negotiating to acquire a stake in Goldman, Sachs & Co., is the third-largest bank in the world and has a reputation as an innovative and highly profitable maverick that is moving aggressively into foreign markets.

It already owns Sumitomo Bank of California, the state's eighth-largest bank, which has $3.1 billion in assets and seeks consumer deposits from both Asians and non-Asians. Sumitomo also owns commercial banks in Switzerland and Brazil and a London investment bank that has been active in the Euromarkets, raising dollars or yen for international borrowers.

Sumitomo has a long history of looking abroad: its branch network, dating to 1918, stretches from Seattle to New York to London and Bombay. But it is under new pressure to expand overseas.

With the deregulation of Tokyo's financial markets, Japanese commercial banks face a squeeze because many big Japanese corporations have begun to borrow in the Euromarkets, where they can raise money at interest rates below those of bank loans. At the same time, securities firms are flourishing in fields from which Japanese banks are excluded.

Nomura Securities Co., for example, edged out Sumitomo two years ago as the Japanese financial institution that turns the largest profit. While Sumitomo remains the most profitable Japanese commercial bank, its displacement by an investment bank heightened its sense that the greatest profit opportunities lay in new areas.

"It is getting increasingly important for commercial banks to get

See SUMITOMO, Page 15

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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
11¼	6¾	ACI Hld				83	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛
13⅜	10	ACI pf	1.20	11.2		70	11	10¾	10¾	−¼
6⅝	1½	ADI				142	2¼	2	2	−¼
16¼	8¾	AL Lab s			20	13	13	13	13	+¼
16⅛	10¼	AMC s	.10	.7	51	13	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
8⅝	3¼	AM Intl			10	1048	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	−⅛
30¼	25⅝	AM Int pf	2.00	7.4		24	27¼	27	27	−⅛
4	2⅜	AOI n			14	7	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	+⅛
116½	78	ATT Fd	5.67e	5.0		23	113⅞	113¼	113⅜	−½
6⅝	2⅝	AcmePr			1	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅝	8¾	AcmeU	.32	3.4	32	22	9	8¾	8⅞	
15⅝	10⅛	Action	.06e	.5	13	81	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	−⅛
3¼	1⅛	Acton				32	2	1⅞	1⅞	
⅝	⅛	Actn wt				8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4¼	1⅞	AdmRs			25	15	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
21½	11¾	AdRusl	.16b	.8	16	54	19½	19¼	19½	+⅜
6½	3⅜	Aeronc				10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
62	28¾	AfilPb s	.44	.7	31	157	59	58⅝	59	+⅜
12	5⅛	AirExp			23	7	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
1⅞	¼	Alamco			5	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
9¾	5¼	AlbaW				24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−¼
40	8½	Alfin s			25	233	19⅞	17⅛	19⅛	+1
12½	8	AlphaIn				35	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
11¾	3⅜	AlpinGr			21	40	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
⅝	¼	Altex n				70	⅜	⅜	⅜	
26¼	10⅝	Alza s			47	752	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	−⅛
5½	2	AmBrit	.08	1.5		28	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
18½	10⅛	Amdahl	.20	1.2	34	565	17½	17¼	17¼	−⅛
15⅞	5⅛	Amedco	.08	.6	29	50	12⅝	12½	12½	+⅛
17	13¼	AmCbl n				116	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+⅞
8¾	5½	AmCap			15	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
5½	3⅜	AExFF wt				254	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅛	4½	AFruc A			38	43400z	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅜
14⅜	4¼	AFruc B			39	1100z	14	13⅝	14	+½
8¼	3⅜	AHlthM			8	97	4⅛	4	4	−½
14⅞	6¼	AIsrael	.30e	2.4	6	30	12½	12½	12½	
23½	11⅞	AMzeA	.52	2.5		42	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+¼
22¼	12⅛	AMzeB	.32	2.5		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
7¼	2⅜	AMBld				378	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
4¾	2⅝	AmOil				17	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−¼
59⅞	28⅝	APetf		4.3		23	46½	45⅞	46½	+1
14¼	8	APrec s	.18	1.3	71	10	13½	13¼	13½	
9⅝	7	AmRlty			16	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
15½	3½	AmRoyl	.71t		3	1519	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅜	3½	AScIE			135	26	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
10½	5⅜	ATechC				64	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
61¼	49	A xon un	3.68	5.4		5x	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+4⅜
54½	44	A xon pr	3.58	6.7		12x	53½	53¼	53¼	−¼
11	5½	A xon sc				72	10⅜	10¼	10¼	−⅛
10⅜	9½	Amrcr n			31	50	10	10	10	
3	1⅜	Ampal	.06	2.5	11	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
16	5⅝	Andal			17	73	13	13	13	−⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Andrea	.72	5.1	30	22	14¼	13½	14¼	+1
15⅜	5⅞	Angeles				10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
4⅛	⅝	Angel wt				30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
1⅞	⅜	vlAnglo v				49	½	⅜	½	+⅛
11⅝	5½	Arlev			13	58	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9¼	4⅛	Armel				144	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
26½	17½	Arundl			8	18	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	
10	5⅛	Asmr g	.20	3.3	46	770	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
17⅝	6⅜	Astrex			8	6	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
3⅛	⅞	Astrotc				792	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
14⅝	12	Astrot pf	1.80	12.1		1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
1⅛	⅜	AtlsCM				20	½	⅜	⅜	
		B								
6⅞	3⅞	BAT	.19e	3.3		851	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
32	20¾	BDM s	.12	.5	23	87	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+¼
5½	2⅝	BRT	.13e	2.6	10	45	5	4⅞	5	
3⅞	2½	BSD n			18	1	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
20⅝	9½	BSN	.65e	3.8	27	108	17⅛	17	17	
19⅜	10	Badger	.50	2.8	18	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
12½	8⅞	BaldwS	.32	2.8		320	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
4⅞	2	BalyM wt				20	2½	2½	2½	−⅛
33⅜	24⅝	BanFd	4.68e	16.9		1	27⅝	27¼	27¼	−⅛
10¼	7⅜	BnkBld	.40	4.6	8	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
6¼	3⅜	Barco				6	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
7½	4⅛	BaryRG			10	20	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
12⅞	8	Beard			9	38	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
11½	4½	BeldBlk	.60	9.4		82	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+¼
37¼	21¾	BergBr	.32b	1.4	10	72	22⅞	22	22⅛	+⅞
4⅛	2⅜	BethCp	.42t	13.4		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
35	15¼	BicCp s	.48	1.5	16	9	31½	31⅛	31½	+⅜
16¾	11⅞	BigV	.44	3.8	11	54	11⅝	11½	11½	−¼
23½	8¾	BioR B			27	2	19⅛	19¼	19½	+¼
23¼	8⅜	BioR A			26	61	19½	19⅛	19¼	+¼
21	12	Blessg s	.34	1.9	12	72	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	−¼
1⅛	¼	BlockE				124	½	⅜	⅜	
16⅞	11	BlounA	.45	3.2		23	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+¼
32⅝	12	BolarPh			33	206	26⅝	25	26⅛	+1½
9	3⅞	Booth			27	38	5⅛	5	5⅛	+½
12¼	6⅞	BowVal	.20			14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅝	8½	BowlA s	.40	3.6	13	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
4	3⅞	Bowmr			16	140	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+¼
27⅜	15⅞	Bowne	.44	2.2	13	79	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
19	10⅞	Brsen s	.80	4.5		87	17⅝	17⅜	17¾	+⅛
58	32⅞	BrnFA	1.24	2.3	13	1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+⅛
64½	36¼	BrnFB	1.24	2.1	15	64	59⅞	58⅛	58⅝	−1⅜
6⅝	3⅞	BraF pf	.40	6.5		40	6⅛	6	6⅛	
4⅞	2⅞	Buckhn			8	4	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
6½	4½	Buckh pf	.50	9.3		15	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	−⅛
21⅞	6½	Bushln			18	58	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+½
		C								
39⅞	17⅝	CDI			13	22	30½	30¼	30¼	−½
12⅝	3	CMI Cp			21	1107	3	2½	2⅝	−⅛
2	⅞	CMX Cp				15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12½	7⅛	CSS n			23	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
21⅛	13½	Cablv n				29	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+¼
16⅞	9	CaesNJ			14	18	11½	11⅜	11½	
17⅜	5⅝	CagleA			88	63	14	13⅞	14	
14⅝	7½	Calprop	.84t	8.4	10	26	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
18½	12½	Camco	.44	2.8	10	19	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
19⅝	13½	CMarc g	.28	1.6		17	18	17⅞	17⅞	−¼
21⅞	11½	CdnOc g	.64			5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
34⅝	30⅛	CWneA n				52	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝	+¾
51¾	19⅞	CWineB			8	6	33¼	33	33¼	
10	5⅞	Cardis			8	158	7⅜	7	7	−⅝
24⅛	13	CareB			23	70	23½	23½	23½	
24½	13¼	CareA	.10	.4	21	48	23½	23½	23½	
8⅝	5⅜	CareE B			14	19	5½	5¼	5½	+¼
8¼	4⅛	CareE A	.02e	.5	9	46	4⅛	4	4	−¼
8⅝	2	Casblan				53	7	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
31⅜	25¼	CasFd	2.20	7.9		53	28⅛	27⅞	28	+⅜
10½	5¼	Centenl				58	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	−¼
4⅞	4⅛	CFCda n				143	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
39½	27½	CenM pf	3.50	9.2		310z	38⅛	38	38⅛	+¼
14	10⅜	CentSe	1.70e	13.2		6	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
15⅛	4½	Centrst	.75e	6.6		43	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
30¾	14⅝	CtryBu			17	1	25½	25½	25½	−¼
9	6	Cetec	.20	3.1		22	6½	6	6½	+¼
13	8¼	ChDev n			19	49	9⅝	9	9⅛	−¼
12½	8¾	ChDvA n			30	53	9⅝	9	9⅜	+¼
4⅛	1½	ChmpH				242	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
39⅜	13⅝	ChmpP	.72	2.1	16	119	34½	34⅛	34⅛	−⅜
27⅜	16⅞	ChIMdA	.20	.9	18	99	22⅝	22	22½	
27¼	18	ChIMdB	.20	.9	18	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
9⅞	6	ChfDv g				5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
59⅛	23¾	Citadel			6	18	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞	+⅛
24⅛	12¼	CitFst s	.40	2.0	11	2	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	
38⅝	29⅝	CtyGas	1.20	3.3	11	4	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	−⅛
20	18⅝	Clabr pf	3.31	17.8		88	18⅝	18½	18⅝	−⅛
⅝	¼	Clabr wt				96	⅜	¼	⅜	
50⅝	37½	Clarmt	2.14e	4.4		6	46¾	46⅜	46¾	+⅛
11⅝	8	ClarkC	.30e	3.3	10	4	9	9	9	−⅛
53⅞	31	Clarost	.95e	1.9	11	2	51⅜	51⅛	51¼	−⅜
5⅞	3⅜	Cognitr				9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅛	5⅝	Cohu	.20	3.5	14	224	5⅝	5½	5⅝	−⅛
8	3¼	ColF wt s				20	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
30¼	11¾	Comfd s	.40	1.4	9	202	29⅝	29	29½	+⅛
10⅛	7½	Cominc				12	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅛
11⅞	7¾	Comfrn n				128	8⅝	8¼	8½	+¼
11⅝	5⅝	CmpCn				154	7⅜	7½	7½	
15½	4⅞	CmFct s			24	472	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
13⅜	5½	Cmptr s			19	411	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	−⅜
22⅝	15⅝	Cnchm	.40	1.9	11	12	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+⅝
13	6⅞	ConcdF			22	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
22⅛	8¼	ConrCp				5	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
9⅞	3⅞	Conqst				122	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
5⅝	⅜	Conq wt				100	¾	⅝	⅝	−⅛
4⅞	4⅝	Conq un				182	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
6	1⅛	ConsOG				14	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
15⅝	13½	Constn n				165	13⅞	13¾	13¾	−⅜
16½	12⅝	vlContA				8	14⅝	14½	14½	−⅛
31⅜	17⅛	ContMtl			11	23	25⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	+⅜
13¼	3	Convst	.55t			24	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅞	16	Copley	1.51e	7.9	14	[illegible]	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
6½	2⅞	CosmCr			36	114	5⅛	5	5	
1⅞	⅞	CstCr wt				54	⅞	½	½	
17⅞	9½	CntrMt	1.53e	9.5		214	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+¼
16⅝	9½	CrstFo	.15e	1.1	11	10	13⅝	13¼	13¼	−⅜
44¼	31½	Cross	1.60	3.9	18	55	41½	40⅞	41½	+⅝
16½	5⅛	CrownC			8	18	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
24⅛	15⅝	Cubic	.39	2.4	9	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
35⅛	23⅜	Curtice	.96	3.0	16	44	32¼	32	32¼	+⅛
1	⅜	CustEn				5	½	⅜	½	+⅛
		D								
2½	1½	DWG	.08t	3.6	23	162	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
14	1½	DamEA	.23t			261	2⅜	2¼	2¼	−⅛
13½	1⅞	DamEB	.29t			253	2⅜	2	2	−½
4⅞	½	Damson				711	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	+¼
23	3¼	Dams pf	.63t			318	5⅝	5	5½	+⅝
26⅞	3⅝	Dams pf	.75t			315	7½	6	7½	+1½
18	11⅞	DataPd	.16	1.3		173	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	−⅜
17⅞	5	Datarm			4	41	7½	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
19¼	10½	DeLau n				87	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+¼
8	2	DeRose				5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
19½	14⅝	DelVal	1.74	9.0	11	36	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+⅜
2⅝	¼	Delmed				964	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+¼
15⅝	7⅛	Desgnl			11	174	11⅜	10⅞	11	+⅛
10½	4½	DevnRs	.60	9.6	27	34	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
12⅝	6½	Diag A			44	49	8⅝	8½	8⅝	−⅛
9¾	5½	Diag B			31	20	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅜
5¼	5¼	DckMB g				6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
1⅞	⅜	Dielcon				10	½	½	½	
45⅝	30⅛	Dillrd s	.12	.4	14	1263	33	32	32⅛	−1⅛
6¾	2⅝	Diodes				96	3½	3¼	3⅜	−⅛
2⅝	⅝	DomeP				4933	1⅛	1	1⅛	−⅝
½		DmeP wt				450	⅜	⅛	⅛	
24½	13	Domtr s	1.00			179	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+¼
1⅞	¾	Driller				13	1	⅞	1	+⅛
11⅞	6¼	DrivHar				10	7⅛	7	7	−⅜
35½	16	Ducom	.20	1.1		796	18¼	18	18	−⅜
22½	17¼	Duplex	.52	2.6	11	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
21¼	12	DurTst	.40b	2.3	22	43	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	−½
29¼	23½	Dynear	.80	3.1	15	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
		E								
12¼	7⅛	EAC	.40	3.4	175	43	11⅝	11	11⅝	+½
20½	13⅞	EECO	.36	1.9	21	68	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	
12	5⅝	ESI	.37t	6.0	10	164	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2	EaglCl				19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
[illegible]	27⅛	[illegible]	4.17e	14.4	9	2	29	29	29	+⅛
18	11⅜	EchoB g	.12			2194	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
40⅝	18⅜	ElcAm	1.48	4.6	9	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	4½	ElecSd				85	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅜
6⅝	2	Elsinor				42	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
10⅛	9⅛	Elswth n				32	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	EmCar			7	168	9⅝	9	9	+⅜
7⅝	3⅝	Endvco	.49t	9.7	8	22	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
[illegible]		EsyDv wt								+⅛
16⅝	4⅝	EnDvl	1.00	15.7		59	6⅝	5⅝	6⅜	+⅝
10⅛	1¼	EngOil			5	385	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	−⅛
1⅞	⅝	EnrSrv				70	⅞	¾	¾	−⅛
18¼	6⅝	ESD			10	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19	5⅝	Ereind s			15	72	15⅝	15½	15½	−⅛
39	15½	Espey	.40	2.4	9	33	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
2⅝	⅝	Esprit				15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
31½	8⅛	EtzLav	.11e	1.1	8	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13	7⅝	EvrJ A	.20	1.8		9	11	11	11	
18¼	[illegible]	Excel	.40b	2.7	14	20	15⅝	15	15	−¼
		F								
[illegible]	16¼	Fabind	.50	1.6	11	[illegible]	30⅛	[illegible]	30½	+⅛
19⅞	7⅝	FairFn s			17	344	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
24⅝	15	Farly pf	2.67t	11.5		11	23⅜	23	23⅛	−⅛
[illegible]	4⅝	Fidata			9	22	6	5⅞	6	
22⅝	6⅞	FtAust n	.26e	3.4		35	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
11⅞	8	FAusP n	.07e	.8		540	8½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅝	4	FCapHd			21	272	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+1⅛
6	4¼	FtCtrl n			33	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
18	11⅛	FtConn	1.00a	7.1	9	18	14⅛	[illegible]	14⅛	+⅛
14	9⅝	FWymB	.40	4.0	13	6	10	10	10	−⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Fstcrp	.30	1.9	9	17	15¼	15½	15¼	+¼
18⅝	8⅝	FltcGE				109	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
36	26¼	FltGE pf	4.00	11.8		3	[illegible]	33⅜	33⅝	
62⅝	30½	FlaRck	.90	1.7	11	36	53½	52⅝	53½	−⅜
[illegible]	21	Fluke	1.14t	5.1	18	10	[illegible]	22¼	22¼	−½
[illegible]	11⅝	Foodrm			10	26	20⅛	20	20	
9⅝	7	FooteM				1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
7⅞	5	FthllG				78	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
20⅝	10½	ForstL s			38	1198	19	18⅝	18½	+⅛
9⅛	5⅝	FrdHly			78	2	7	7	7	−⅛
11	7⅞	Friedm	.28b	3.6	10	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
11	5	FriesE s			13	31	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
41¼	20⅝	Frischs	.22b	.6	51	42	37⅜	37	37⅜	
15¼	6½	FurVit s	.20	1.8		32	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
		G								
16½	10½	GalaxC			31	[illegible]	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
2	½	GalxyO				127	¾	⅝	⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Garan	.60	2.2	31	152	27	26⅝	27	+¼
12½	3⅝	GatLit				26	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	GelmS			46	12	14	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
3½	⅝	Gemco				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	2¼	GnEmp				17	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	−⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	GnMicr	.10b	.8	12	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
7½	4	Genisco			17	33	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
16⅝	9⅝	GenvDr	.20	1.3	21	67	16¼	15¼	15⅝	−⅜
12⅞	10	GeoRs pf	1.00	9.5		1	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
33⅜	19⅝	GiantF	.60	1.8	17	181	33⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	9⅝	GntYl g	.25a	1.8		302	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+½
27⅝	22⅝	Glatflt s	.50	2.1	15	964	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	−⅛
37¾	21	Glnmr	1.00b	2.9	24	79	34¾	34⅜	34½	+⅛
5¼	2¼	GlobNR			142	126	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
1	⅜	GldFld				91	½	⅜	½	+⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Graham				19	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
7½	1¼	GrahMc	.40t			218	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
22⅞	15¼	GrndAu	.20t	1.2	32	11	16¼	16¼	16¼	−⅛
5½	4⅝	Grng n g				82	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
[illegible]	7⅝	Grant			35	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GrTech			21	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
44½	30⅛	GrtAkC	.52	1.6	20	247	31¾	31½	31⅝	+½
33	17⅝	Greenm			19	749	18	17	17⅛	−⅝
18⅝	9¼	Greiner	.98t	5.6	16	3	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
14⅞	9¼	GrdCh	.50b	3.7	13	4	13½	13½	13½	−⅛
18	9¼	GuldM n				30	9½	9½	9½	
12⅝	8⅝	GlfCda n	.40			670	10⅝	[illegible]	10⅝	+⅛
3⅞	3	GlfCd pf				14	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16⅝	11	Gull	.05e	.4	16	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
		H								
56	7⅝	HAL				21	10⅛	9⅞	10	
12½	9¼	HMG	.60	6.1	76	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
17¼	9⅛	HUBC s	.40	2.4	15	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
6¾	3⅝	Halifax	.05e	1.1	10	31x	4½	4⅜	4½	
5⅛	1⅝	Halmi			34	211	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
17⅝	6½	Hamptl			8	29	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
36	21¾	Hndym	.20a	.7	9	12	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
13⅜	9⅝	Harley n				334	10	9⅝	9⅝	−¼
3½	1⅛	Harvey				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
61¾	27¾	Hasbro	.17	.3	15	428	54⅝	53⅞	53⅞	−⅜
29⅛	26¼	Hasbr wt				2	27¼	27¼	27¼	−¼
63½	32½	Hasbr pf	2.00	3.5		2	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	
42⅝	28⅝	Hasting	.40	1.3	14	2	31	31	31	−⅛
12⅝	7⅝	HlI n			16	39	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9¼	7⅝	HltMn n			10	101	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅞	12⅝	HlthCr s	1.66	8.7	11	25	18	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
12⅝	7⅝	HlthCh			16	51	10⅝	10½	10½	−⅛
17⅝	11¼	HelthM	.68	4.1	14	12	16¼	16¼	16¼	+¼
22	19¾	HlthVst n			14	40	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+⅜
38⅝	11⅞	Heico	.10	.3	14	16	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅜
11½	7½	HeinWr	.25e	2.6	12	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
¾	¼	HelmR			25	3	½	½	½	+⅛
12⅝	2½	HeritEn			10	419	9⅝	9	9⅝	−⅛
5¼	3⅝	HershO				9	4	4	4	
5⅜	1¼	Hindrl				33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17¼	11⅛	Hiltron	.20	1.7	13	14	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Hofman			47	82	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
21⅛	6¼	HollyC n			8	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
31½	15½	HmeG n			26	2243	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	−⅜
29⅝	20⅛	HmIns pf	2.95	12.2		100	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
108	38	HmeSh n				418	90½	88½	89⅜	+1⅜
35	18⅜	Hormel s	.56	1.7	16	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
16⅝	4	HrnHar				1714	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+½
6⅝	⅝	HrnH wt				494	5⅜	5	5⅜	+⅜
22⅝	17	HotlPty	2.00	9.7	17	38	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	HouOT	.93e	29.8		428	3⅛	3	3⅛	
21⅞	5¾	HovnE s			15	39	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
25⅝	9⅝	Howlin	.25e	1.6	8	11	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
34½	20	HubelA	.84	2.9	14	11	29⅜	29	29⅜	+⅛
36¼	20⅝	HubelB	.84	2.9	14	115	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−½
20¼	10⅝	HudsFd n	.02e	.1	18	156	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+⅛
8	4⅝	Husky g	.20			542	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
		I								
7¼	3⅛	ICEE n				39	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
32⅝	14⅝	ICH s				531	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	+½
4¼	2¼	IPM			16	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
11⅝	7	IRE n			10	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
14¼	6	IRT Cp s				212	6⅝	6	6	−1
11⅝	4¼	ISS	.12	1.7		62	7½	7¼	7¼	−⅛
4⅝	2⅝	ImpGp	.10e	2.1	14	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	ImpOil g	1.60a		7	1593	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+⅜
12⅝	2½	Inflght				5	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
16⅜	8⅜	Instron s	.12	1.0	78	129	13	12½	12½	
2½	1⅜	InstSy			21	184	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13	10¼	IntCty g	.40			87	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+¼
21⅞	10	Intmk s	.10	.7		41	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+⅜
12⅝	12½	Intmk pf	.02e	.2		10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
10⅝	3	IntBknt			14	646	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	−⅛
4⅝	½	IntBk wt				811	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	−⅛
9⅝	5½	IntHyd			344	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
14⅝	9⅝	IIP	.96e	7.7	104	2	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	IntPwr				65	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	2⅜	IntProt			7	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
15⅝	6½	IntSeaw			6	2	12	12	12	−½
7¾	1½	IntThr				2741	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+½
7⅞	1½	InThr pf				343	2⅞	2¼	2½	+⅛
7	4	Intwst				5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
23½	15¾	Ionics			24	94	18	17⅝	18	+½
44⅝	19¾	IroqBrd			66	7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
		J								
10⅝	5⅜	Jacobs			22	12	8	8	8	
4⅝	2⅛	JetAm			6	407	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
1⅛	⅛	JetA wt				173	⅛	⅛	⅛	−⅛
11	6⅝	Jetron			12	18	8⅝	8½	8½	−¼
16½	11⅜	Jwlmst n				33	12⅛	11⅞	12	+¼
4	1⅜	JohnPd				40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
9⅝	3½	JohnAm	.22t		21	10	4	3⅞	4	
19⅝	7¼	Johnlnd			6	23	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+¼
7⅞	2½	JumpJk			16	77	7⅝	7¼	7¼	−⅜
		K								
[illegible]	21¼	KaGs pf	4.50	9.3		200z	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	−½
5⅝	3	KapokC				47	4½	4¼	4½	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Kappa			9	5	7⅝	7½	7½	
27⅝	9½	KeyCp s	.24	1.0	11	233	23⅛	22½	23	
[illegible]	[illegible]	KayJw s	.40	2.1	11	30	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
23	17⅝	Kenwin	.80	3.7	14	17	21½	21¼	21½	
9½	2⅞	KeyCoB	.25t	5.9	6	14	4⅝	4¼	4¼	−¼
8¼	2⅝	KeyCoA	.25e	6.1	6	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	KeyCa				285	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	
1⅝	¼	KeyC wtA				50	1	1	1	+⅛
1⅝	1	KeyC wtB				15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kidde wt				146	1⅝	1½	1¼	
5	2⅝	Kinark				24	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
3¼	1⅝	Kirby				49	2⅛	2	2	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kit Mfg			9	20	7⅝	7¼	7¼	−¼
20⅝	11⅝	Knoll			11	812	11¾	11½	11½	−¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	KogerC	2.40	8.9	384	198	27	26⅝	26⅝	
		L								
4	1⅝	LSB				28	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
2⅞	1½	LaBarg				38	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
5⅝	4⅝	LaJoll n				3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6¼	3⅝	LaPnt				35	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
22½	11½	LdmkSv			5	79	12	11⅞	11½	−⅜
22	13⅝	LndBnc	.40	2.1	11	26	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+½
25⅝	16⅝	Lndmk	.40	2.0	17	17	20¼	20⅛	20¼	−⅛
18½	8½	Laser			18	42	14¼	14	14⅛	+⅛
9⅞	7⅛	Lauren			49	25	7½	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
22⅞	8¼	LearPP	3.00	30.8		19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
38⅝	5⅝	LeePh			16	100	32¼	31½	31⅞	−⅜
8⅛	4⅝	LeisurT			13	137	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+⅛
10⅝	5⅜	Levitt			19	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
54⅝	24½	LbtFla	.60	1.0	19	332	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1⅞	LifeRst				7	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Lilly un				189	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
9⅝	9½	LinPr n				68	9⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
14⅝	12⅝	LncNC n	.81e	6.0		38	13½	12⅞	13½	+⅝
7⅛	⅝	LncNC wt				17	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
10⅝	4⅛	Lionel			3	738	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
3⅝	⅝	Lionl wtA				95	1⅛	1	1	
3¼	⅝	Lionl wtB				23	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	LitNtd				17	3½	3½	3½	
2⅞	1¼	Lodge				4	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
27½	15⅝	LoriCp			10	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
33⅝	22½	LorTel n			24	1245	23⅞	22⅝	23½	+⅝
27⅝	14	Lumex	.08	.3	28	88	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	−⅛
15⅛	9⅝	Luria			13	214	12⅝	12½	12½	−¼
18	13⅛	Lydal			12	10	15	14⅝	15	
16¼	8⅝	LynCSy	.20	1.4	13	17	12½	12¼	12⅛	+¼
34⅝	8¼	LynchC	.20	1.0	32	43	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−1
		M								
24⅝	12⅝	MCO Hd			100	45	14¼	14	14	
1⅛	⅝	MCO Rs				95	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
11⅝	7⅝	MSA	.85e	8.0	354	24	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
14⅝	7½	MSI Dt			145	34	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
3½	1½	MSR			…	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
20	7⅝	MacGrg			130	47	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32½	15⅝	MacSch	.16	.6	38	27	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅝	10⅛	Mag Bk			7	30	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	15⅝	MePS	1.40	4.7	17	28	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15½	7½	Malart g	.30e	3.0		13	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16¼	4½	Mangd				1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5⅝	2½	MrthOf				25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅝	9	MrkIV s			18	13	22⅝	[illegible]	22	[illegible]
27⅝	12⅝	MarlP s	.04r	.2	21	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6⅝	4⅝	Matec			18	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	6⅛	MatRsh	.12	2.0		64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22¼	13	MatSci			10	72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅝	15½	Matrix s			18	91	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	[illegible]
14¼	1½	MayEng	.10t			159	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅝	18⅝	Mayflw	.80	3.7	28	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6⅝	3¼	McDow		3.6		27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11¼	3⅝	McFad			13	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5⅞	3⅝	McRae A	.10e	2.2	13	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5⅝	3	McRae B			13	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
99	72	MedioG	1.16	1.3	18	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅝	3	Medcre			30	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	1¼	Medcar wt				12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	6	Media s	.10	1.2	20	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8¼	6½	Media pf	.06	.7		10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24½	13⅝	MetPro	.15	1.0	21	26	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16¼	12⅛	Melex			11	30	12⅝	12	12	[illegible]
5⅝	2¼	MchGn			3	335	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10½	7⅝	MidAm	.10t		38	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37½	26⅝	Midlnd	.40	1.1	15	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
104½	77¼	MinP pf	8.90	8.7		20z	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	9⅝	MtchlE	.24	2.3	12	581	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51¼	38¼	MonP pf	4.40	8.6		110z	51	51	51	
20⅝	13½	MoogB	.20	1.5	12	3	13½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20½	12½	MoogA	.28	2.2	11	161	13	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
25⅛	15¼	MMed			17	368	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
4⅝	1⅛	MtgRt wt				40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21¼	16⅝	MtgGth	1.60	7.8	15	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	6⅝	MtgPl n	.98e	12.2	9	65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2⅝	1⅛	Morlrn			34	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅝	3⅝	MtMed			13	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15½	13⅝	MovStr				1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	9⅝	Myerln	.28b	2.2	13	22	13	13	13	
		N								
15⅛	2⅝	NRM	.80	22.1		101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅝	8½	NRM pf	2.60	20.6		325	12⅝	12½	[illegible]	
13¼	9⅝	NVHme n			9	204	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12⅝	7¼	Nantck	1.40t	14.2	14	20	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅞	9¼	NtGsO	.40b	4.3	15	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26½	14⅛	NtPatnt	.10	.6		251	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
23¼	14⅝	NMxAr			19	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
31⅝	20¼	NProc	1.25a	4.2	15	210	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
22⅝	5	NWldP s			23	147	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	[illegible]
84	37⅝	NYTimes	.72	1.0	24	265	73⅝	72⅝	73⅝	[illegible]
14⅝	9⅝	Newcor	.32	3.1		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	[illegible]
19	5⅝	NewLs s			19	229	13⅝	13	13⅝	[illegible]
12	5⅝	Nichln			42	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
12⅝	8⅝	Nichols			11	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10¼	7⅛	Noelind			41	4	[illegible]	8½	[illegible]	[illegible]
11½	6⅝	NCdO g s				22	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
11½	9½	NelMac				43	10⅛	10	10⅛	[illegible]
44⅝	32½	NIPS pf	4.25	10.2		10z	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	[illegible]
5⅛	2⅛	NuHrz			54	11	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
6⅞	2⅝	NuclDt			5	13	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅛	5⅛	Numac				80	6	5⅞	6	
		O								
26¼	18⅝	OEA			15	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
23⅝	15⅝	Oakwd s	.08	.5	14	7	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
8⅛	7¼	Obrien n				85	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
10¼	4½	OdetA			49	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
40	15⅝	OhArt	.24	.6	19	11	38	37⅝	38	+⅛
31⅞	14⅛	Olsten s	.20	.7	30	32	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+⅛
18	4	Oppenh			273	144	9⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
11¼	4⅝	OriolH A	.15	2.1	10	3	7	7	7	−⅛
12	4⅝	OriolH B	.20	2.8	10	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
1⅝	⅜	Ormand				20	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
25⅞	14⅝	OSulvn s	.32	1.5	19	50	21⅝	20⅞	22	
27	12	OxfrdF			15	20	23	22⅝	22⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	OzarkH				2037	18½	18¼	18⅜	+⅛
		P								
8⅝	4⅝	PLM A	.16	2.6	4	30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
9	3⅝	PLM B	.08	1.3	4	16	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
14½	10⅝	PSE n				197	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
17⅞	12⅝	PGEpfA	1.50	8.4		38	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
16	11¼	PGEpfB	1.37	8.8		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
15½	10⅝	PGEpfC	1.25	8.1		7	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
15⅝	10⅛	PGEpfD	1.25	8.2		7	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
14⅝	10⅝	PGEpfE	1.25	8.6		14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	

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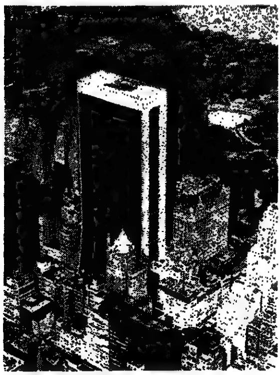

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Sanyo Plans to Make 70% of Chips Abroad

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Sanyo Electric Co., one of Japan's largest electronic manufacturers, announced Thursday plans to move 70 percent of its computer-microchip production overseas by 1990.

Production of the chips, known as semiconductors, will be transferred to Sanyo facilities at present being expanded in South Korea and Taiwan, a Sanyo spokesman, Seiichi Endo, said.

Sanyo's overseas semiconductor output is expected to amount to about $2.3 billion out of the company's overall semiconductor production of $3.2 billion in 1990, Mr. Endo said.

Overseas production will be at two Sanyo subsidiaries, Korea Tokyo Silicon Co. in Masan, South Korea, and Taiwan Tokyo Semiconductor Co. in Taichung, Taiwan.

Sanyo also is considering building a semiconductor facility in Malaysia, Mr. Endo said.

He said the recently settled trade dispute between Japan and the United States over semiconductors was a factor in Sanyo's decision to move its chip production overseas.

Officials from Washington and Tokyo reached an agreement late last month under which Japan pledged to stop selling chips at prices below the U.S. market level and to open up the Japanese market to U.S. semiconductor makers.

Under the agreement, the United States will drop a series of cases accusing Japan of unfair competition in selling semiconductors in the United States.

Mr. Endo said an increasing demand for semiconductors in newly industrializing countries encouraged Sanyo to decide to relocate chip manufacturing overseas.

Chips made by Sanyo abroad will be exported throughout the world, including to Japan, Mr. Endo said.

Toshiba, GE, Siemens Join In Chip Plan

United Press International

TOKYO — Major U.S., Japanese and West German electronics companies have agreed to develop jointly a catalog of ready-made integrated circuits for applications in computer-related equipment, the Japanese partner said Thursday.

The agreement was reached by Toshiba Corp. of Japan, General Electric Co. of the United States and Siemens AG of West Germany.

It is hoped that the first partnership linking major semiconductor manufacturers of Japan, the United States and Europe will help ease international friction over semiconductor trade, industry officials said.

The agreement calls for the three companies to develop a catalog of semicustomized integrated circuits, known as "standard cell libraries," to be made available for applications in such products as computers, office automation and telecommunications equipment and automobiles, Toshiba said.

To begin with, the company said, a sample of 160 standards circuits, memory blocks and macrocells will be made available.

Under the agreement, each partner will also serve as an alternate source or supplier by using common design rules and compatible process technologies in fabricating chips to guarantee product quality and quicker supply to customers, Toshiba said.

Demand for standard cell integrated circuits is rapidly growing and the global market for them is expected to rise about 80 percent this year to about $450 million, the Japanese company said.

The three companies hope to establish the common libraries as a world standard, and plan to broaden coordination to other semiconductor manufacturers, Toshiba said.

LTV to Idle Mill, Parts Of 3 Steel Plants in U.S.

Reuters

CLEVELAND — LTV Corp. said Thursday it would indefinitely idle major portions of its hot-rolled-bar plant in Chicago and its cold-finished-bar plants in Hammond, Indiana, and Youngstown, Ohio, because of weak demand and declining prices.

LTV also said it will indefinitely idle its seamless pipe mill in Campbell, Ohio, because of poor demand for tubular goods and high quantities of imported pipe. It said about 2,000 employees would be laid off as a result of the closings. LTV filed for protection from its creditors in federal court last month while it reorganizes under Chapter 11.

BCI to Sell Its Cosmetics Unit To Investors for $1.2 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — BCI Holdings Corp. said Thursday that Drexel Burnham Lambert and a group of investors had agreed to buy the personal-products division of Beatrice Cos. for $1.25 billion.

It said the group included Joel E. Smilow, chairman and president of International Playtex Inc., a division of Beatrice. BCI Holdings acquired Beatrice in April for $6.4 billion.

The personal-products division includes Playtex intimate apparel and family products, Jhirmack hair care, Max Factor, Almay and Halston cosmetics, and fragrance operations.

BCI Holdings said it would maintain a 20-percent equity interest in the acquiring corporation. Drexel Burnham will serve as an adviser to the buyers and arrange financing for the acquisition, it added.

Sources within the industry quoted Wednesday by The New York Times said that Mr. Smilow would in turn sell some of his new holdings — Max Factor, Almay and Halston cosmetics — to the Revlon Group for a reported $375 million.

A spokesman for Revlon declined to comment. A spokesman for Beatrice said that he could neither confirm nor deny the reports and a spokesman for Playtex did not return phone calls.

Analysts generally said that the series of sales would be beneficial to all the parties. BCI Holdings has been looking for a buyer for the division since July to reduce the $1.5-billion debt it took on in its leveraged buyout of Beatrice.

The analysts also pointed out that Revlon's possible purchase of the Beatrice cosmetics businesses would catapult it into the No. 1 position.

With annual cosmetics sales estimated at $1.2 billion, Revlon now is third in the U.S. mass market, behind Maybelline and Covergirl. The combined sales of Max Factor, at $450 million, and Almay and Halston, which industry estimates put at $60 million each, would move Revlon ahead of those two competitors.

Allan G. Mottus, a consultant to the cosmetics industry, said that such an acquisition would also help Revlon overseas. "Revlon is very weak in Japan and the United Kingdom," he said, "and these happen to be Max Factor's strongest markets." *(Reuters, NYT)*

Barclays Says Pretax Profit Rose in Half

Reuters

LONDON — Barclays PLC, the big bank holding company, said Thursday that pretax profit rose 7.7 percent in the first half of 1986.

Profit for the first six months was £434 million ($651 million), compared with £403 million in the first half of 1985.

This year's showing was well below the forecasts of most analysts and Barclay's shares slid 25 pence in a morning sell-off to 449 pence on the London Stock Exchange. It later recovered to close at 457 pence.

The dividend was raised to 9.50 pence, from 8.4 pence.

Barclays listed charges of £196 million in the half for bad and doubtful debt provisions, compared with £217 million last year.

Total assets increased by £7.8 billion in the first six months. This included an increase of £5.9 billion in advances and other accounts, partly caused by the inclusion of £3.5 billion of securities trading assets of its subsidiary de Zoete & Wedd, Barclays said.

Operating profit was £394 million, up from £372 million last year.

Interest income fell 3.6 percent to £3.67 billion while interest expense slipped 7.1 percent to £2.47 billion. Net interest income edged up 3.4 percent to £1.19 billion and income from foreign-exchange trading was unchanged at £54 million.

The pretax profit included increases in domestic banking, central retail services and mercantile credit.

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U.S. Advertisers Eager to Reach Captive Audience

By Kelly Conlin

New York Times Service

The New York Times

Christopher Whittle, founder and publisher of Whittle Communications, surrounded by magazine billboards.

NEW YORK — When Karen Ragland of Austin, Texas, took her 15-month-old daughter to the dentist, she had plenty of questions about her baby's new teeth. Instead of requiring a long lecture from her doctor, Mrs. Ragland found the answers to her questions on the waiting-room wall.

Mrs. Ragland is one of millions of Americans who have run across a new idea in publishing: the mini-billboard or "magazine on the wall," which provides patients with information when they most want it.

In 57,000 waiting rooms around the United States, where patients once sat surrounded by antiseptic walls, a magazine billboard now greets them with information and advertising.

Each "issue" of a magazine billboard is actually a single page, averaging four feet (1.21 meters) by six feet, with several short articles, color photographs and magazine-style advertisements, usually for a single product.

At a gynecologist's office, patients see the Woman's Health Adviser. At the pediatrician's office they find the Parenting Adviser. And at the veterinarian's office, pet owners can consult the Pet Care Report.

The magazine billboards, usually replaced once a month, are popular with doctors short for time, patients hungry for information and advertisers who want exposure to a captive audience.

However, some doctors are not sold on the idea. While magazines have long been commonplace in waiting rooms, this new publishing medium and the advertising it carries might seem to some patients to carry a doctor's endorsement because it is displayed on his or her wall.

Hanging the board "implies some endorsement" said Dr. William F. Minogue, the medical director of George Washington University Hospital and an adviser to Physician's Weekly, a publication hung in hospital lounges. "They are kind of gaudy and flashy," Dr. Minogue added. "The doctor must exercise some quality control to see if the message is the one he wants told."

Whatever their merit, the displays have turned into a big business for their creator, Christopher Whittle, who is best known for buying and reviving Esquire magazine with his partner, Phillip Moffitt. The two Tennessee businessmen recently split their business holdings, and Mr. Whittle's new company, called Whittle Communications, is developing the magazine billboard business.

Mr. Whittle estimates that the venture, which began in 1980, will bring in more than $50 million this year and $125 million by 1990. He would not discuss profits, except to say that his pretax margins average 15 percent to 20 percent.

And the company is expanding outside waiting rooms. It has put up boards in high school corridors and college campuses and has plans to introduce six new "titles" in the next 12 months and 15 more by 1990. Although Mr. Whittle would not disclose where they will be, advertisers have been told about one new title that will be hung in convenience stores.

Mr. Whittle has also set up an office in London to develop the concept abroad. By next spring, he hopes to have installed magazine billboards in England, West Germany, France and Italy.

Mr. Whittle is not alone in sniffing a profitable business. American Health magazine is attempting the idea with health clubs and plans to start a poster version of its magazine in October, according to its publisher, Owen J. Lipstein.

In that venture, American Health will find itself up against Esquire magazine, which has 1,500 magazine billboards in health clubs around the country. In the split of Mr. Whittle and Mr. Moffitt's business, the Esquire boards stayed with the magazine group, headed by Mr. Moffitt.

Another company, Market Source Corp., began a program last month called Golf Links in 1,000 private country clubs around the country. The Cranbury, New Jersey, marketing concern also has plans to introduce magazine billboards at tennis and yacht clubs next year.

While the competition gears up, Mr. Whittle's operation is running at full speed. While providing reading material for waiting rooms and other areas is nothing new, industry experts credit Mr. Whittle with creating a new medium that combines the impact of a billboard with the appeal of a magazine article aimed at a specific audience.

"They sell out the second they become available," said Leo E. Scullin, a media expert at Young & Rubicam, of the billboards' advertising spaces.

Indeed, Mr. Whittle said seven of his nine titles had an exclusive advertising agreement with one company. Johnson & Johnson has three sponsorships, and the Procter & Gamble Co. and Ralston Purina Co. each sponsor two. For one title aimed at doctors, Physician's Weekly, advertisers are currently waiting more than one year to buy space.

A spokesman for Johnson & Johnson called the billboards a "one-of-a-kind opportunity" to get "high exposure" in doctors' offices.

The company has exclusive advertising agreements for Parenting Adviser, Women's Health Adviser and Health '86, which is hung in waiting rooms of family practice physicians.

Advertisers especially like the idea of having an advertisement where the competition cannot. Once the agreement is signed to hang the board — and Mr. Whittle does not pay for the space nor charge for the service — the likelihood of a doctor letting another company hang a board is very low, Mr. Whittle maintains.

Furthermore, the circulation figures for the pamphlets that accompany the billboards rival those of some of the country's most popular magazines. This year, more than 100 million pamphlets will be distributed.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

General Motors Names 2 New Vice Presidents

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. has named two new vice presidents.

Edward H. Hertz, a product manager, and Ronald H. Haas, an engineer, were named vice presidents, the company said. No explanation was given for the promotions.

The company has about 50 vice presidents, said a GM spokesman.

The moves also include a job trade between Mr. Hertz and Donald E. Hackworth, a GM vice president for five years.

Mr. Hertz will move from product manager of the Cadillac Group's Lansing Product Team to general manager of the Buick Motor Division. Mr. Hackworth moves from the Buick Motor Division to the Lansing Product Team. Mr. Hertz, 49, has headed the Lansing Product Team since August 1985.

Mr. Haas, 48, will head the Advanced Engineering Staff. He held numerous positions in the company's Oldsmobile Division, including, most recently, senior project engineer.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co., London, said that Gerry Grimstone has been appointed a director in the corporate-finance division, effective Sept. 1. Mr. Grimstone is an assistant secretary at the British Treasury, where he has been responsible for nationalized-industry policy and for the coordination of the government's privatization policy.

National Westminster Bank USA, a unit of National Westminister Bank PLC of London, has appointed Louis Rubin president of its new unit, National Westminister USA Credit Corp. Mr. Rubin was formerly president of Security Pacific Business Credit Inc.

M.A. Hanna Co., Cleveland, said Martin D. Walker was elected chairman and chief executive, succeeding Robert F. Anderson, who continues as director and chairman of the executive committee of the board. Mr. Walker had been executive vice president of the office of chief executive and a director of Rockwell International Corp., the company said. The appointment is effective Sept. 1.

(AP, Reuters, IHT)

Record Fine for Inside Trades

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A Houston man agreed Thursday to give back $1 million in profits and pay a record $2.1-million penalty to settle federal insider-trading charges stemming from last year's bid by General Electric Co. to acquire RCA Corp.

Harvey Katz was tipped in advance about the transaction by his son, an investment banker at Lazard Freres & Co., the Securities and Exchange Commission said in a civil complaint in federal district court in New York.

Lazard Freres advised RCA's board on the merger, which was completed earlier this year.

The elder Mr. Katz, in turn, tipped his father-in-law, Elie Mordo, and his stockbroker, Fred Aizen of Milwaukee Co., the complaint said.

All four men entered consent agreements to settle the SEC charges as soon as they were filed, neither admitting nor denying liability.

Harvey Katz, 54, agreed to forfeit $1,035,425 in illegal profits and interest and pay $2,111,168 in penalties.

His son, Marcel Katz, 23, of New York, agreed to pay a civil penalty of $173,891. Mr. Mordo agreed to give back $1,087,532 in illegal profits. Mr. Aizen agreed to forfeit $60,000 in illicit profits and pay a $20,000 penalty.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE RESETTLEMENT FUND FOR NATIONAL REFUGEES AND OVER-POPULATION IN EUROPE

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Holders of the above mentioned issue are herewith informed that the annual redemption instalment due September 15, 1986 covering a nominal amount of Lux.Fr. 50,000,000.— has been entirely satisfied by drawing by lot.
The bonds so drawn bear the numbers comprised between No. 889 and No. 1975 and between No. 3951 and No. 4861 these numbers inclusive and taking into account the bonds previously repurchased or drawn by lot.
These bonds are redeemable at par and cease to bear interest on September 15, 1986.
The amount remaining outstanding from September 15, 1986 on will be Lux.Fr. 50,000,000.—.
Finally it is recalled that the following bond numbers which have been drawn by lot in previous years have not yet been presented for payment:
Drawn in 1982: 6470.
Drawn in 1983: 5241; 5454; 6299-6801; 5457.
Drawn in 1984: 8336-8337.
Drawn in 1985: 73-74; 90-91; 99; 116-117; 215-217; 219-220; 223; 259; 263; 308; 754-757; 837; 840; 860; 863; 6745-6746; 6949; 6959-6961; 7007; 7031; 7033-7036; 7093; 7253-7254; 7400-7401; 7411; 7413-7417; 7419-7421; 7423-7427; 7449-7451; 7453-7457; 7459-7461; 7463-7467; 7469-7471; 7473-7477; 7479-7481; 7483-7487; 7551; 7606-7607; 7609.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
Société Anonyme

Luxembourg, August 8, 1986.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 7 August 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (i) – irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT		
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$	[illegible]
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
-(d) Baerbond	SF	865.65
-(d) Conbar	SF	1425.00
-(d) Equibaer America	$	1259.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1485.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1262.00
-(d) Grobar	SF	1085.00
-(d) Stockbar	SF	1733.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
-(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1098.84
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1078.49
-(r) Multicurrency Yen	YEN	201,228.00
BNP INTERFUNDS		
-(w) Interbond Fund	$	143.85
-(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.51*
-(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	30.37*
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.87*
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	14.67
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	10.92
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
-(d) Asian Growth Fund	$	18.14
-(w) Diverbond	SF	87.40
-(w) FIF-America	$	19.36
-(w) FIF-Europe	$	23.70
-(w) FIF-International	$	15.24
-(w) FIF-Pacific	$	26.94
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds A	$	131.68
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds B	$	229.81
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F)	$	1066.82
-(w) IPNA-3	$	[illegible]
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income	$	0.911
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr.	$	12.22*
-(d) Brit. Int'l.$ Manag.Portf.	$	1.502
-(d) Brit. Int'l.£ Manag.Portf.	£	[illegible]
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd.	$	1.199*
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund	$	0.618
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency	£	17.02
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir. Perf. Fd.	$	2.484
-(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund	£	0.923
-(d) Brit. Univers. Grwth.	$	11.45
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund	$	1.496
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund	$	0.898
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
-(d) $ Money Market	$	10.53
-(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	24.00
-(w) $ Bond	$	11.70
-(w) Non-$ Bond	DM	27.41
-(w) Global Equity	$	12.26
-(w) Global Bond	$	10.22
-(w) Global Bond & Equity	$	10.07
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	58.22
-(w) Capital Italia SA	$	31.56
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
-(w) Long Term	$	28.92
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680		
-(w) F&C Atlantic	$	16.79
-(w) F&C European	$	25.66
-(w) F&C Oriental	$	47.38
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	57.44
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum.Pref.	$	[illegible]
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	18.91
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref.	$	102.45
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	[illegible]
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	12.55
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	12.84
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	134.35
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$	42.97
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund s/a	$	11.22
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	40.48
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	17.07
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	227.85
-(d) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fd.	$	23.67
-(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	38.36
FORBES PO 887 GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-839-3013		
-(w) Dollar Income	$	7.61
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd.	£	14.65*
-(w) Gold Income	$	8.97
-(w) Gold Appreciation	$	3.23
-(m) Strategic Trading	$	1.41
GEFINOR FUNDS		
-(w) East Investment Fund	$	461.68
-(w) Scottish World Fund	£	174.65
-(w) State St. American	$	175.20
London:01-491 4230, Geneva:41-22355530		
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715		
-(w) FuturGAM S.A.	$	144.81
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc.	$	177.34
-(w) GAMerica Inc.	$	201.86
-(w) GAM Australia Inc.	$	115.53
-(w) GAM Boston Inc.	$	137.14
-(w) GAM Ermitage	$	20.90
-(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc.	$	70.45
-(w) GAM Franc-val	SF	144.29
-(w) GAM France Inc	Fr	998.77
-(w) GAM Global Fund	$	101.65
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	107.49
-(w) GAM International Inc.	$	198.77
-(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$	242.23
-(w) GAM North America Inc.	$	144.90
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc.		122.40 p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum.		127.35 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc.	$	246.55
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw.		152.80 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd.		123.60 p
-(w) GAMrint	$	127.56
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc.	$	89.34
[illegible]		

Other Funds

[illegible]

This advertisement
appears as a matter of record only

New Issue
July, 1986

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Crédit Lyonnais **Credit Suisse First Boston Limited**
Deutsche Bank Capital Markets Limited **Dresdner Bank** Aktiengesellschaft
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k. **Merrill Lynch Capital Markets**
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited **Soditic (Jersey) Limited**
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Q

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
14⅛	7½	Quebg s	.14	2.4		20	11½	11½	11½	— ¼

Y

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
10⅝	5⅝	YankCo			15	197	8⅛	7½	8	+ ⅜
9½	7¼	YnkCo pf	1.15	12.8		3	9	9	9	+ ⅛

Z

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
6⅜	3⅝	Zimer				109	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛

U.S. Retailers Post Rise In Sales During July

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Major U.S. retailers reported Thursday an improvement in sales during July, but analysts said the companies resorted to larger than usual markdowns to stimulate buying during the normally promotional month.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., the largest retailer, said its sales for the four weeks ended Aug. 2 rose 5.5 percent over the same period last year. Second-ranked K mart Corp. said its sales jumped 15.9 percent. Sales increased 3.4 percent at J.C. Penney Co., ranked third, and 11.8 percent at fourth-largest Dayton Hudson Corp.

Analysts said some retailers were comparing their sales with a lackluster period a year earlier and that made the gains look better than they actually were.

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 7

AmTrEx un
Pacicp pf
EchoBay
PhilLa Dis
MooreMed
PlacerDv g
PGE 125pfC

NEW LOWS 23

CMI Corp
Conston n
Kidde wt
Matex
PopeEvan
Techwtrl
CareEnt A
Gen Emply
KnollInt
Moog B
PostlPr
TenneyEng
Clabir pf
Greenman
LandmrkSav
NV Home n
RMS Electr
WinnEntB
Cobe lac
Harley n
MetriRsh
ObrienEgy n
Susquehan

Floating-Rate Notes

Aug. 7

Pounds Sterling

Deutsche Marks

E.C.U.

Japanese Yen

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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USA

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SWISS LADY, 37, ATTRACTIVE, absolutely trustworthy, knowledge of English, French, German mother tongue, seeks interesting position as confidential person, private secretary. Free to travel. Call: 061 / 37 44 79 or 061 / 22 79 85 Switzerland.

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EMPLOYMENT

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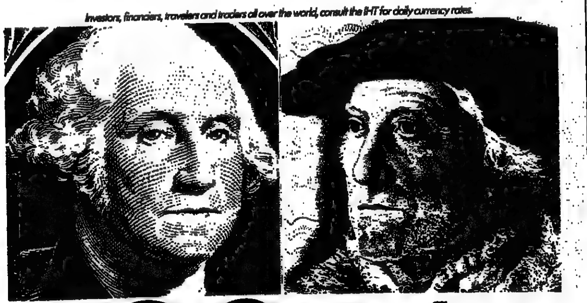

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Mixed in New York, Down in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar ended mixed Thursday in New York after falling sharply in European trading, particularly against the Deutsche mark.

"The market still is bearish, but there's a lot of uncertainty and especially a fear that the Bundesbank will intervene if the dollar goes much lower," a bank dealer said.

In New York, the dollar closed at 2.0715 DM, up from 2.0685 DM on Wednesday. By contrast, the U.S. unit lost more than 1½ pfennigs in London to close at 2.0665 DM, down from $2.0830 at Wednesday's close.

The dollar closed in New York at 6.726 French francs, down from 6.7285 francs; and at 1.6705 Swiss francs, down from 1.6723 francs.

The British pound ended in New York at $1.47, down from $1.4820 previously.

Thin dollar trading on both sides of the Atlantic contrasted with active trading in metal markets because of the political uncertainty in South Africa.

"Most of the activity was in platinum," said Nancy Nohavec, a senior gold trader at Shearson Lehman Brothers.

There had been speculation that South Africa, where most of the world's platinum supply is located, would refuse to sell platinum to countries imposing sanctions.

In Johannesburg, the financial rand, a discounted rand introduced to prevent large losses in purchasing power, plunged to a record low of 17.75 U.S. cents. In 1980, the South African currency unit was worth about $1.30.

European dealers said comments Wednesday by President Ronald Reagan's chief economic adviser, Beryl W. Sprinkel, that the dollar would have to fall further if economic growth abroad continued to lag behind U.S. gains, had reinforced longer-term bearish dollar sentiment.

An official downward revision Wednesday of the U.S. economic growth forecast this year to 3.2 percent from 4 percent added fuel to the currency markets' belief that the U.S. economy was sluggish.

A comment by Albert Wojnilower, chief economist at First Boston Corp., that the U.S. discount rate is likely to fall further also depressed the dollar.

In addition, market skepticism about the ability of the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries to bolster world oil prices took its toll on the dollar and the pound. The latter was pushed back in Europe near record lows posted on Monday against continental currencies.

The pound closed in London at $1.4765, down from 1.479 on Wednesday.

In other European markets, the dollar was fixed in the afternoon in Frankfurt at 2.0677 DM, down from 2.0828 DM at Wednesday's fixing, and in Paris, at 6.7775 French francs, up from 6.755 francs previously. The dollar closed in Zurich at 1.665 Swiss francs, down from 1.6755 francs on Wednesday. *(Reuters, UPI)*

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	2.0665	2.0830
Pound sterling	1.4765	1.4790
Japanese yen	153.85	154.35
Swiss franc	1.6670	1.6730
French franc	6.7125	6.7350

Source: Reuters

HEDGE: *Lesson Sobers Securities Professionals in U.S.*

(Continued from first finance page)

describe the calamity that hit the market in the second quarter.

Here is the story of what happened:

The basic type of mortgage-backed security is known as a pass-through. These are issued mainly by the Government National Mortgage Association, often called Ginnie Mae, by the Federal National Mortgage Association and by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp., although some types of mortgage securities are issued by Wall Street firms.

Pass-throughs consist of a pool of mortgages carrying a like interest rate, which are bundled together and resold as bonds. The monthly payments of interest and principal made by all the individual mortgage borrowers are passed through to the bondholders, and the agency collects a fee for handling this chore.

Overhanging the value of these bonds is a huge variable: how many of the homeowners will prepay their mortgages, either by refinancing at lower rates when they are available or by selling their houses.

Corporate and government bonds often have some guarantee that they will not be called, or prepaid, before a specified date. But mortgage-backed securities generally offer no call protection.

The recent problems resulted from prepayment activity that had never before been witnessed. Interest rates in general, having fallen for months, led throngs of homeowners to take out new low-rate mortgages and use the proceeds to pay off their old high-rate mortgages.

Such prepayments of principal reduce the overall yield on mortgage-backed securities, making them less attractive to investors. This held the prices of the securities down.

That created two additional problems. First, major institutional investors, such as insurance companies, pension funds and certain mutual funds, that buy billions of dollars of mortgage-backed securities sold them as fast as they could, often back to the Wall Street firms they had been bought from.

The heavy selling helped keep a lid on mortgage-backed security prices.

Second, with so high a level of refinancings, more and more new mortgage-backed securities were issued, leaving the securities dealers with rising inventories, few buyers and mounting losses, particularly in the middle of the quarter.

Worse was in store. To protect the value of their inventories against unexpected market swings, Wall Street firms generally adopt a hedging strategy that uses Treasury securities as a kind of counterbalance because of the liquidity in that market.

If a firm owns, say, $10 million worth of mortgage-backed securities, known as a long position, it might make a commitment to sell about $6 million of Treasury bonds or bond futures, a short position. Historically, the two securities have moved more or less in tandem, so any decline in the value of the long position in mortgage-backed securities is countered by a gain in the *value of the short position in Treasury bonds.*

That is the theory. What happened is that the Treasury bonds rose in price because interest rates fell during most of the spring. (The *price of a bond with a fixed interest* rate moves inversely to market interest rates.) At the same time, the price of mortgage-backed securities was steady or falling as a result of the heavy mortgage prepayments.

Dealers lost money both on their holdings of mortgage-backed securities and on their artfully crafted hedges.

AUTOS: *Problem With Gas*

(Continued from first finance page)

engine. Instead of drawing the gas from the tank with an engine-mounted pump, the pump is immersed in the tank and pumps the fuel under pressure.

This system is less prone to vapor lock than the older design and permits the use of gasolines with higher volatility. Frustrated auto *engineers say the oil companies are* using hard-won improvements in hardware to ease their own economic problems. Mr. Jones said that adding butane to gasoline was simply the best use for an available component.

Changes in gasoline are particularly hard on older cars, designed with different formulations in mind, auto engineers say. "The entire industry has been feverishly developing service packages" and *new car models in an effort to catch* up, Mr. Robertson said.

Despite competing economic interests — Detroit wants the highest-quality gasoline, the oil companies want to hold down costs — the two industries have worked together in the past. Indeed, tetraethyl lead was developed at General Motors.

Money Supply Declines in U.S. By $600 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, known as M-1, declined $600 million late last month, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday.

The Fed said M-1 fell to a seasonally adjusted average of $676.9 billion in the week ended July 28 from $677.5 billion the previous week.

For the latest 13 weeks, M-1 averaged $666.5 billion, an 18.1-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate of gain from the previous 13 weeks.

M-1 includes currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

Economists had been forecasting an average $1-billion increase in the latest M-1 figure. *(AP, Reuters)*

THE EUROMARKETS

Citicorp Offers $200-Million Straight

By Christopher Pizzey

Reuters

LONDON — Toward the end of an otherwise quiet Thursday, a $200-million straight emerged for Citicorp. Also arriving late were a $250-million floating-rate-note issue for Christiania Bank and a 300-million-krone bond issue for the Kredietbank unit, KB-Ifima NV.

But the secondary market generally ended little changed ahead of the last of the current series of U.S. Treasury bond auctions, scheduled for late Thursday. The sale was to be of $9 billion of the current 7¼-percent bonds due 2016.

Dollar-straight issues were unchanged to a fraction easier on the day as traders played the waiting game.

The Citicorp bond issue pays 8¼ percent over seven years and was priced at par. However, the issue is callable at par after four years, a rarity for recent issues in the dollar-straight sector.

Brokers initially quoted the issue at a discount of 2⅛ bid, compared with the total fees of 1⅞ percent. However, brokers added that because of its late launch, it was not trading widely. The lead manager was Morgan Stanley International.

This is only the second standard dollar-straight issue to have been launched this week. The first was Monday's $500-million, two-tranche issue for New Zealand. Both the tranches remained outside their total fees Thursday.

Christiania Bank's 15-year floating-rate-note issue pays the mean of the six-month London interbank bid and offered rates. The issue was lead-managed by Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. and is callable after two years at par.

Dealers said that there appeared to be scant demand for the issue, which ended well outside the total fees of 40 basis points. A market-maker quoted the issue at 99.30 and said: "There is a limit to how tight you can get in this market. We saw one example Wednesday with Denmark and this is another one." He noted that the issue had traded even lower than its eventual closing level during the day.

The $1-billion floating-rate issue for Denmark that was launched Wednesday slipped further in the market Thursday, ending at around 99.59, compared with the total fees of 22½ basis points. It pays ⅛ point below the six-month London interbank bid rate.

The KB-Ifima krone issue was guaranteed by Kredietbank itself and pays 9¼ percent over four years. It was priced at 100⅜ and was lead-managed by Privatbanken A/S. It was trading comfortably inside the total fees of 1⅝ percent.

Back on the secondary market, the sterling-straight sector remained fundamentally weak as the pound remained under pressure on the foreign-exchange markets, dealers said.

Equity-warrant issues were also weak. Dealers noted that the sector has come under heavy supply pressure recently. Quotes as low as a discount of 6 or 5 were noted among some recent issue, with one quoted at 92.

SUMITOMO: *Bid Reflects Bank's Innovative Image*

(Continued from first finance page)

securities know-how, as a service to our clients," said Tokuyuki Ono, a managing director of Sumitomo Bank and general manager of its New York branch.

Sumitomo Bank, based in Osaka, had assets in March of 31.2 trillion yen, more than $200 billion at current exchange rates. That is at least 13 percent higher than the $175.9 billion in assets that Citicorp, the largest bank holding company in the United States and now the fourth largest in the world, held that month.

The rank of Citicorp, previously the world's largest bank, has slipped because of the dollar's 40-*percent decline against the* yen.

Only two banks in the world are bigger than Sumitomo, and both are Japanese: Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. and Fuji Bank Ltd. And when Sumitomo Bank completes *its merger with another Japanese* bank, Heiwa Sogo Bank Ltd., in October, Sumitomo will be second only to Dai-Ichi Kangyo.

Sumitomo Bank was incorporated in 1895 and became the banking core of the Sumitomo group companies, which include trading, construction, minerals and insurance firms. All the companies remain informally affiliated and do considerable business with each other.

Sumitomo Bank's top two officers, Ichiro Isoda, the chairman, and Koh Komatsu, the president, won praise from the banking community for helping to restore the *bank to profitability* after catastrophic loan losses in 1977.

The loan losses of $818 million, to the trading house Ataka Co., led to the resignation of Mr. Isoda's predecessor and brought a more flexible atmosphere to an institution that had a reputation for extremely stern management.

Mr. Isoda sought the advice of McKinsey & Co., the consulting firm, and initiated one of the most sweeping reorganizations in Japanese banking history. He also raised eyebrows by installing managing directors in London and New York and giving them considerable authority to act on their own.

Institutional Investor magazine named Mr. Isoda, now 73 years old, the banker of the year in 1982. Mr. Komatsu, who is 65, received an honorable mention for the award *last year.*

Sumitomo Bank has chafed for years under rules preventing Japan's commercial banks from securities activities within Japan.

An officer of a rival Japanese bank in New York, who asked not to be identified, said the investment in Goldman, Sachs might be a challenge to the Ministry of Finance, because of Goldman, Sachs's extensive involvement in Tokyo's capital markets. In December, the firm was one of six non-Japanese companies permitted to join the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Masa Honda, the Los Angeles branch manger of Nomura Securities International, agreed that there might be difficulties with the Ministry of Finance over this indirect route into Tokyo's capital markets by a commercial bank.

U.S. Bonds Yield Average 7.63% In Refunding

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government sold Thursday $9.005 billion of 30-year bonds at an average yield of 7.63 percent, higher than the same issue in May.

The 7.25-percent coupon *bonds, maturing in 2016, sold at* an average price of 95.522, with 100 representing par or face value.

The bond market improved following the auction, with the bond selling on a when-issued basis at 7.56 percent. There were $17.2 billion in tenders, $15.7 billion in New York.

The auction of the 30-year bonds completed the three-part sale of Treasury securities known as the quarterly refunding.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
X									
3⅞	1½	Xebec			173	2	1⅞	1	+
12	4¼	Xicor			395	5¾	5½	5⅝	
22¼	11⅛	Xidex			1066	16¾	16½	16¾	+⅛
Y									
41½	18⅛	YlowF s	.82	2.0	988	30½	30⅛	30⅛	−¼
Z									
33½	17¾	ZenNtl	.80	3.0	318	26½	26	26¼	−¼
20	12	Ziegler	.48a	2.8	119	17½	17¼	17¼	−½
63½	36¼	ZionUt	1.44	2.7	14	53	52½	53	+½
5¼	1⅞	Zitel			3	3½	3½	3½	
7⅛	3¾	Ziyad			131	4	3¾	3⅞	−⅛
23¼	9½	Zondvn		.4	1778	22⅛	21	22	+¾

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

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c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
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g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
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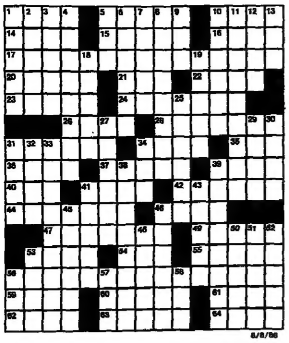
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.


8/8/86

ACROSS

1 Chum, Western style
5 "— as eye could see": Kingsley
10 Pituitary-gland product
14 Fit to —
15 Wynyard or Rigg
16 Word before *fly*
17 Mickey Rooney film: 1981
20 Author Ford — Ford
21 Adherent
22 *Lead or bit*
23 Valor or virtue
24 Bernstein
26 Irish Gaelic
28 *Epidote or egeran*
31 Marked by decadence
34 "— Misbehavin'"
35 Journal or Japan suffix
36 Sticky substances
37 Van Dine sleuth
39 Stage acronym
40 Mus. adaptation
41 Hyena of comics
42 Mass of lymphoid tissue
44 Loiterer
46 Senator or polar explorer
47 Purchasing agent, e.g.
49 Many-eyed monster
53 Okla. Indian
54 High, to a Hebrew
55 Stir up
56 Postal requests
59 Wallet fillers
60 Poet Nicolson
61 Where to find a thimble
62 — to a turn
63 Items on a *Soho auto*
64 Bribes

DOWN

1 Part of Pedro's hand
2 Go on — (have a wild time)
3 "*Foul Play*" author: 1869
4 Aficionados
5 He wrote "Pink Marsh": 1897
6 A trope
7 Kind of face
8 Structural
9 Noted Indian author
10 Not asea
11 Hellman's "The — Hour"
12 Actor in "Advise and Consent"
13 Hampshire, e.g
18 Try hard
19 Land follower
25 XC
27 Harsh
29 — spumante
30 Pitcher Luis —
31 Uniform, to Pierre
32 Tribunals
33 John Farrar's "— Shrines"
34 Actress Alicia
38 Old Rough- — (Z. Taylor)
39 "Days of Wine —," 1962 film
41 He does port work
43 "— Ben Jonson!"
45 Ptarmigan
46 Restrain
48 Pliny the —
50 Zest
51 Exhaust
52 Black-fin snappers
53 Wine: Comb. form
56 Gunsel's weapon
57 Historic Turner
58 A short-napped fabric

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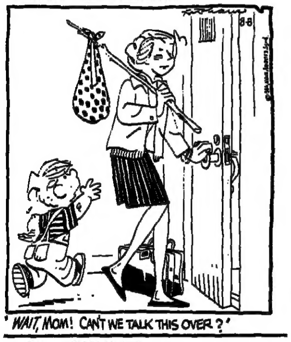
DENNIS THE MENACE



'WAIT, MOM! CAN'T WE TALK THIS OVER?'

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NUDOM
☐☐☐☐○

BOGUM
☐☐☐○☐

NUMOTT
☐☐☐☐○○

EBONGY
☐○☐○☐☐

You're always right, J.B.!
8-8
WHAT SOMEBODY WHO TRIES TO PLEASE EVERYBODY IS APT TO REMAIN.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: WEDGE BRAND LIKELY PEWTER
Answer: What the hypochondriac was sick of— BEING WELL

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	33	91	20	68	fr
Amsterdam	19	66	14	57	cl
Athens	32	90	25	77	fr
Barcelona	29	84	20	68	fr
Belgrade	26	79	18	64	cl
Berlin	27	81	15	59	fr
Brussels	20	68	16	61	cl
Bucharest	30	86	17	63	fr
Budapest	30	86	17	63	fr
Copenhagen	22	72	13	55	fr
Costa Del Sol	26	79	20	68	fr
Dublin	15	59	12	54	o
Edinburgh	15	59	12	54	o
Florence	32	90	19	66	fr
Frankfurt	30	86	13	55	fr
Geneva	29	84	11	52	fr
Helsinki	20	68	12	54	cl
Istanbul	30	86	19	66	fr
Las Palmas	26	79	21	70	fr
Lisbon	25	77	19	66	cl
London	18	64	14	57	cl
Madrid	32	90	14	57	fr
Milan	30	86	21	70	cl
Moscow	23	73	18	64	cl
Munich	26	79	11	52	fr
Nice	29	84	24	75	fr
Oslo	16	61	8	46	o
Paris	20	68	15	59	o
Prague	25	77	11	52	fr
Reykjavik	12	54	9	48	o
Rome	30	86	19	66	fr
Stockholm	20	68	12	54	o
Strasbourg	28	82	14	57	cl
Venice	29	84	19	66	fr
Vienna	27	81	15	59	fr
Warsaw	26	79	12	54	fr
Zurich	26	79	14	57	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	31	88	15	59	o
Beirut	—	—	—	—	—
Damascus	28	82	18	64	fr
Jerusalem	27	81	18	64	cl
Tel Aviv	30	86	21	70	cl
OCEANIA					
Auckland	13	55	5	41	sh
Sydney	16	61	12	54	sh

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	25	77	o
Beijing	30	86	21	70	cl
Hong Kong	32	90	28	82	cl
Manila	30	86	24	75	sh
New Delhi	36	97	28	82	fr
Seoul	29	84	21	70	cl
Shanghai	32	90	25	77	cl
Singapore	31	88	27	81	o
Taipei	34	93	26	79	cl
Tokyo	32	90	25	77	o
AFRICA					
Algiers	32	90	17	63	fr
Cairo	33	91	20	68	fr
Cape Town	18	64	6	43	fr
Casablanca	26	79	18	64	cl
Harare	24	75	10	50	fr
Lagos	—	—	—	—	—
Nairobi	25	77	11	52	cl
Tunis	34	93	23	73	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	17	63	15	59	o
Caracas	28	82	20	68	cl
Lima	20	68	15	59	o
Mexico City	25	77	13	55	cl
Rio de Janeiro	27	81	21	70	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	15	59	9	48	cl
Atlanta	32	90	22	72	pc
Boston	26	79	21	70	r
Chicago	29	84	17	63	pc
Denver	30	86	16	61	pc
Detroit	27	81	20	68	cl
Honolulu	33	91	25	77	fr
Houston	34	93	24	75	pc
Los Angeles	30	86	18	64	fo
Miami	32	90	26	79	pc
Minneapolis	27	81	18	64	st
Montreal	26	79	16	61	cl
Nassau	33	91	24	75	fr
New York	28	82	23	73	st
San Francisco	19	66	13	55	pc
Seattle	31	88	15	59	fr
Toronto	27	81	17	63	cl
Washington	33	91	23	73	cl

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy. Temp. 26—12 (79—54). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 17—11 (63—52). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 28—15 (82—59). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 28—22 (82—72). PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 25—14 (77—57). ROME: Fair. Temp. 32—20 (90—68). TEL AVIV: N.A. ZURICH: Partly cloudy. Temp. 24—14 (75—57). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 32—26 (90—79). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 32—28 (90—82). MANILA: Thunderstorms. Temp. 31—25 (88—77). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 29—21 (84—70). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 31—25 (88—77). TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 32—25 (90—77).

PEANUTS

THE CRAWL? THAT LOOKS GOOD...
THE BACK STROKE? EXCELLENT!
THE DOG PADDLE?
NOW HE'S MAKING FUN OF ME!
8-8

BLONDIE

HERE'S YOUR CHILI CHEESEBURGER
BOY, IS IT GOOEY
THERE'S NO HAMBURGER IN HERE!
HE'S THE FIRST ONE WHO EVER NOTICED
8-8

BEETLE BAILEY

HEY! GET OUT!
WE'RE TAKING A SHOWER!
GET WITH IT, YOU GUYS. THIS IS THE AGE OF UNISEX
OH, YEAH? WELL, MAYBE WE'LL COME AND WATCH YOU SHOWER!
WOULD YOU?!
MORT WALKER 8-8

ANDY CAPP

TCH! I'LL TAKE HIM HOME, TREVOR
HE'S BEEN DRIVING ME MAD ALL EVENING, FLO
EVEN SO, PEDICURES NEVER SETTLED ANYTHING
IT SETTLED TREVOR
8-8

WIZARD of ID

WANNA BUY A MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION?
WHAT FOR?
I'M PUTTING MYSELF THROUGH COLLEGE
HOW MUCH DO YOU NEED?
JUST ENOUGH TO BUY THE EXAM ANSWERS

REX MORGAN

WHERE ARE THE KIDS, JUNE?
THEY'RE DOWN IN THE LOBBY! THEY'RE QUITE EXCITED ABOUT GOING HOME WITH MELISSA—BUT WONDER WHETHER THEY MIGHT VISIT THEIR MOTHER WHILE THEY'RE HERE!
ALICE STILL HAS SOME BAD BRUISES ON HER FACE! WE'D BETTER WAIT A COUPLE MORE DAYS!
INCIDENTALLY, I TALKED WITH HER ABOUT JASPER! WE NEEDN'T WORRY ABOUT HER DROPPING THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM! SHE NOW WANTS TO SEE HIM PROSECUTED FOR CHILD ABUSE!
8-8

GARFIELD

FETCH THE BALL, CADDY
ODIE!
LET'S TALK
HERE COMES THE GROUNDS KEEPER AND, YES, I BELIEVE HE'S CARRYING A GUN
JIM DAVIS 8-8

BOOKS

NAPOLEON'S FAMILY

By Desmond Seward. 216 pages. $16.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Michael Kernan

ONE is dimly aware of all those other Bonapartes: Joseph, the king of Naples, and Jérome, who married Betsy Patterson of Baltimore, and Louis, and Lucien, and the Beauharnais, Bernadottes and Murats. They kept turning up in footnotes or on the fringes of novels. Tolstoy knocks them in the very first line of "War and Peace."

Here, in this short, sharp account, we see them as the millstones that finally sank Napoleon, outweighed only by Wellington and the Russian winter.

Joseph, who fancied himself a general, managed to lose Spain through outrageous incompetence and in 1814 failed to defend Paris for the tottering emperor. Marshal Bernadotte, who had married Napoleon's old flame Désirée and had become crown prince of Sweden, betrayed him repeatedly and apparently assured the disaster in Russia.

"Had Sweden invaded Finland, which it had lost to the Tsar only in 1809, and threatened St. Petersburg," says Seward, "the war would have ended very differently. Napoleon later claimed that the city had been at the mercy 'of a small Swedish patrol.'"

Even Murat, the recklessly brave cavalry leader who had brilliantly saved more than one battle for Napoleon, went over to the Allies in the crunch; then "suddenly began to wonder if he was on the wrong side after all when he heard of Napoleon's string of victories."

With precision, wit and remarkable clarity, the author chronicles the intertwined lives of these "half-savage squireens, scarcely more than peasants with coats of arms" through an all but unbelievable saga of vanity, stupidity and mindless greed. The effect is rather like Stoppard's mordant play, "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead," where we wallow in the petty ennui of minor characters while stupendous events are glimpsed in the wings.

With the first victories by the vastly energetic Napoleon, his family moved to Paris and started buying things: gold and jewels and a reputed 900 dresses a year for Josephine (even Marie Antoinette had quit at 170); two estates and a great town mansion for Murat, who later built a château and racked up an income of 1.5 million francs; diamonds by the handful and a gallery of paintings for Lucien; palaces for Louis, Jérome, sisters Elisa and Pauline, Bernadottes, Borgheses, Beauharnais and Napoleon's rapacious old black-bombazined skinflint of a mother, *Letizia, known* to all Europe as Madame Mère, the clan's reigning harpy.

Think of it: Napoleon, the *Corsican* Ogre, the Sourge of the World, the Antichrist, had a Mom.

They all clamored for huge salaries and grants, dipping up to the elbows into the treasuries of France. Murat managed to get awarded 100,000 francs for signing the death warrant of the Duc d'Enghien, scandalously executed on orders from Napoleon, who "was not a Corsican for nothing and saw the situation in terms of vendetta," Seward notes.

Then the First Consul crowned *himself* Emperor, and the family demanded whole countries for themselves. Fanatically loyal to his tribe, Napoleon handed out fiefdoms and titles right and left. Elisa became princess of Lucca and Piombino and grand duchess of Tuscany. The able Eugène de Beauharnais, Napoleon's stepson, was made viceroy of Italy and his sister Hortense queen of Holland. Jérome turned himself into Girolamo, king of Westphalia, a crypto-kingdom that after the battle of Leipzig "vanished as though it had never been."

All through Napoleon's career — even after Elba, even after Waterloo — these strutting, jumped-up refugees from a comic opera squabbled and whined and gave grotesque parties and paraded their little armies and generally acted out their fantasies. One begins to see Napoleon as the harried father in some cosmic sitcom.

On the other hand, as Seward makes clear, the emperor himself seems to have lost his head along the way. He never was much of a proletarian, putting down an early uprising in Paris with the famous "whiff of grapeshot." Even as first consul he started rolling back the gains of the Revolution, reinstating the church, restoring the trappings of royalty. He took to wearing a suit of red velvet, previously banned by the republic, and gradually brought back elaborate etiquette, "court dress, footstools for duchesses, so many horses for one's carriage" and more.

One of the most fascinating aspects of Bonaparte profligacy was sexual. The way those people jumped into bed was a caution. Seward retails it all with great verve, including some bits that couldn't go into a family newspaper. What a group!

A wonderfully readable book from a historian ("The Bourbon Kings of France," "The Hundred Years War") who wears his learning lightly.

Michael Kernan is on the staff of The Washington Post.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	C	A	T	■	R	O	B	E	D	■	T	A	N	K
O	R	C	H	■	A	W	A	R	E	■	A	B	O	Y
N	O	T	E	■	D	E	N	I	M	■	T	O	R	S
S	W	I	M	M	I	N	G	C	O	S	T	U	M	E
■	■	■	O	T	I	S	■	■	■	Q	A	T	A	R
E	V	E	R	S	■	■	D	E	B	U	T	■	■	■
R	O	T	E	■	I	B	E	R	I	A	■	D	A	S
S	C	R	I	B	B	L	I	N	G	B	L	O	C	K
T	E	E	■	R	O	U	G	E	D	■	A	G	R	I
■	■	■	R	I	S	E	N	■	■	T	W	E	E	T
A	P	R	O	N	■	■	■	A	S	I	S	■	■	■
D	R	A	U	G	H	T	E	X	C	L	U	D	E	R
D	U	N	S	■	A	U	D	I	O	■	I	O	T	A
E	D	G	E	■	U	N	I	O	N	■	T	I	N	S
D	E	E	D	■	L	E	T	M	E	■	S	N	A	P

8/8/86

'Hunchback' Bombs on U. S. TV

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — For the second week in a row, highbrow CBS programs fell to the bottom of the ratings barrel in the United States. Last week, it was the film, "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." The week before it was "Death of a Salesman," starring Dustin Hoffman. Network researchers believe that "Hunchback" plunged CBS to the third worst night in commercial television history. CBS's Saturday schedule attracted a 4.9 rating, meaning only an average of 4.2 million households were tuned in.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SOME aggressive bidders did well on the diagramed deal from a Life Master pairs event. If they reached four spades, there was a lot of work to do after an opening heart lead. South had to pin his hopes on a favorable club position, so he won with the heart ace, led to the club king and played the nine, planning a finesse.

The appearance of the queen was good news and bad news. South won with the ace, played the jack and discarded his heart loser. West ruffed and led a heat, which South ruffed. Spades were cleared by playing the ace and another, and East played a third heart. This helped South, who ruffed to reach this ending:

NORTH
♠ 6
♡ —
♢ 9 8 7 3
♣ —

WEST
♠ —
♡ J
♢ J 10 4 2
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♡ 10
♢ K
♣ 10 6 5

SOUTH
♠ 10
♡ —
♢ A Q 6 5
♣ —

The lead of a low diamond end-played East, and South made his game.

Because it was clear that East was short in diamonds, the play of the diamond ace followed by the five would have been equally effective and offered slightly better prospects.

NORTH (D)
♠ Q 6 2
♡ A 8 6
♢ 9 8 7 3
♣ A J 7

WEST
♠ J 9 4
♡ Q J 3 2
♢ J 10 4 2
♣ Q 8

EAST
♠ K 5
♡ K 10 7 5
♢ K
♣ 10 6 5 4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A 10 8 7 3
♡ 9 4
♢ A Q 6 5
♣ K 9

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♢	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart queen.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Aug. 7

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	430.50	419
ACF Holding	343	341.50
Aegon	104.20	103
Akzo	157.80	161.20
Ahold	93.60	94.40
Amev	78.40	77.30
A'Dam Rubber	11	11
Amro Bank	110	111.40
BVG	229	230
Buehrmann T	204	205.50
Caland Hlds	19.30	19.50
Elsevier-NDU	217.50	216
Fokker	85	85.30
Gist Brocades	53.50	53.80
Heineken	166.40	167.80
Hoogovens	104.30	104.30
KLM	45.40	45.10
Naarden	52	52.50
Nat Neder	81	79.80
Nedlloyd	168.10	160.50
NMB	209.50	210
Oce Vander G	508	508.50
Pakhoed	56.70	56
Philips	48.80	47.50
Robeco	89.20	89.10
Rodamco	132.80	132.90
Rolinco	80.40	80.40
Rorento	50.20	50.20
Royal Dutch	189.60	191.50
Unilever	495.50	498
Van Ommeren	37.20	37.20
VMF Stork	30.50	31.50
VNU	329	329

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 287.50
Previous : 288.70

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2800	2820
Bekaert	11500	11500
Cockerill	130	130
Cobepa	4430	4430
EBES	4780	4720
GB-Inno-BM	7650	7650
GBL	3200	3200
Gevaert	5840	5800
Hoboken	7450	7580
Intercom	3930	3930
Kredietbank	16500	16300
Petrofina	8840	8870
Soc Generale	3065	3110
Sofina	10375	10350
Solvay	7490	7390
Traction Elec	5620	5630
UCB	8120	8010
Unerg	2870	2920
Vieille Montagne	5900	5880

Current Stock Index : 3773.52
Previous : 3767.70

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	288	281
Allianz Vers	2348	2310
Altana	389	378
BASF	246.30	245.30
Bayer	266	266.50
Bay. Hypo bank	N.A.	—
Bay Vereinsbank	511	510
BBC	331	327
BHF-Bank	517	512
BMW	486	478
Commerzbank	306.80	304.50
Cont'l Gummi	305	300
Daimler-Benz	1178	1164
Degussa	423	400
Deutsche Babcock	171	172
Deutsche Bank	803	793.50
Dresdner Bank	421	416
Harpener	272.50	271
Henkel	420	416
Hochtief	1125	1175
Hoechst	245.20	244.70
Hoesch	156	154.50
Horten	214	206
Hussel	400	396
IWKA	261	260
Kali + Salz	271.50	276
Karstadt	N.A.	—
Kaufhof	490	485
Kloeckner H-D	214	215
Kloeckner Werke	73.60	74
Krupp Stahl	140	143
Linde	703	706
Lufthansa	179	180
MAN	216.50	216
Mannesmann	186.50	185
Muench Rueck	2790	2800
Nixdorf	605	608.80
PKI	819	815
Porsche	941	945
Preussag	176	173
PWA	229	230
RWE	207	208
Rheinmetall	337	338
Schering	587.50	570
SEL	351	352.50
Siemens	630	627.50
Thyssen	151	152.80
Veba	262	261
Volkswagenwerk	461	456.50
Wella	715	700

Commerzbank Index : 1888.80
Previous : 1874.80

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	18.70	18.40
Cathay Pacific	5.85	5.85
Cheung Kong	24	23.40
China Light	14.40	14.30
Green Island	8.40	8.40
Hang Seng Bank	35.25	35
Henderson	2.425	2.425
China Gas	17.30	17.40
HK Electric	9.60	9.50
HK Realty A	11.90	11.50
HK Hotels	34.50	34.50
HK Land	6.40	6.20
HK Shang Bank	7.05	7
HK Telephone	13.40	13
HK Yaumatei	3.25	3.325
HK Wharf	7.75	7.65
Hutch Whampoa	33	31.75
Hysan	0.69	0.69
Jardine	15.40	15.10
Jardine Sec	14.70	14.80
Kowloon Motor	8.85	8.70
Miramar Hotel	3.85	3.30
New World	6.55	6.45
SHK Props	14.40	14
Stelux	1.62	1.62
Swire Pacific A	13.70	13.40
Tai Cheung	2.05	2.05
Wing On Co	1.49	1.47
Winsor	8.20	8
World Int'l	2.425	2.40

Hang Seng Index : 1790.18
Previous : 1807.83

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1360	1360
Anglo American	5200	5150
Anglo Am Gold	25000	25000
Barlows	1840	1840
Blyvoor	2160	2125
Buffels	8850	8600
De Beers	3240	3275
Driefontein	5800	5700
Fregold	3950	3900
GFSA	4375	4315
Harmony	4175	4150
Hiveld Steel	640	640
Kloof	2775	2850
Nedbank	565	570
Rusplat	4950	4925
SA Brews	1280	1200
St Helena	4750	4650
Sasol	745	735
Welkom	2635	2575

Composite Stock Index : 1675.40
Previous : 1672.30

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$9⅞	$9⅞
Allied-Lyons	313	316
Anglo Am Gold	$45¾	$45¾
Ass Brit Foods	296	296
Asda-MFI Gp	130	132
Barclays	467	474
Bass	732	738
B.A.T.	395	395
Beecham	381	384
Blue Circle	550	558
BOC Group	315	307
Boots	211	213
Bowater Indus	288	288
BP	580	573
Brit Telecom	186	186
Brit Aerospace	471	471
Britoil	116	118
BTR	283	288
Burmah	369	377
Cable Wireless	458	465
Cadbury Schw	163	161
Charter Cons	243	242
Commercial U	294	295
Cons Gold	424	427
Cookson Group	471	470
Courtaulds	255	262
Dalgety	255	258
De Beers £	598	595
Driefontein	$10⅞	$10⅞
Fisons	593	593
Free St Ged	$37	$37
GEC	186	190
Gen Accident	794	794
GKN	278	280
Glaxo	950	948
Grand Met	376	380
GRE	819	812
Guinness	302	306
GUS	11⅞	11⅞
Hanson	164	166
Hawker	487	471
ICI	980	980
Imperial Group	N.A.	—
Jaguar	585	585
Land Securities	316	320
Legal General	343	341
Lloyds Bank	387	387
Lonrho	202	208
Lucas	513	516
Marks and Sp	192	192
Metal Box	185	185
Midland Bank	544	549
Nat West Bank	492	502
P and O	486	490
Pilkington	403	406
Plessey	194	198
Prudential	817	817
Racal Elect	182	186
Randfontein	$59½	$59½
Rank	477	482
Reed Int'l	226	226
Reuters	490	488
Royal Dutch £	[illegible]	43 3/32
Rover	38	38
RTZ	544	547
Saatchi	650	645
Sainsbury	364	368
Sears Holdings	112½	113
Shell	833	836
STC	146	148
Std Chartered	717	717
Storehouse	328	336
Sun Alliance	664	664
Tate and Lyle	580	559
Tesco	368	368
Thorn EMI	467	472
T.I. Group	463	475
Trafalgar Hse	265	270
THF	145	145
Ultramar	155	156
Unilever £	17 19/64	17 19/32
United Biscuits	238	240
Vickers	390	401
War Loan 3½ £	37 13/16	38
Woolworth	620	625

F.T.30 Index : 1321.70
Previous : 1323.70
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1520.70
Previous : 1540.60

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	25700	25300
Cigahotels	4660	4549
CIR	13400	13450
Cred Ital	3475	3501
Eridania	4860	4860
Farmitalia	13720	13730
Fiat	15020	14650
Generali	144750	141850
IFI	27530	26900
Italcementi	73300	72700
Italgas	3240	3200
Italmobiliari	129400	126400
Mediobanca	272800	267700
Montedison	3530	3386
NBA	3530	3550
Olivetti	16935	16700
Pirelli	5500	5427
RAS	54100	53400
Rinascente	1140	1152
SIP	3310	3306
SME	1870	1900
Snia	5515	5420
Standa	12250	12388
Stet	5720	5720

MIB Current Index : 1489
Previous : 1463

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	748	750
Alsthom Atl.	339	349
Av Dassault	1405	1425
Bancaire	1205	1211
BIC	599	604
Bongrain	1958	1965
Bouygues	1292	1305
BSN-GD	4000	4008
Carrefour	3307	3349
Chargeurs	1340	1370
Club Med	577	580
Darty	3410	3471
Dumez	1501	1502
Elf-Aquitaine	272	276
Europe 1	1021	1051
Gen Eaux	1160	1160
Hachette	2050	2040
Lafarge Cop	1380	1394
Legrand	4005	4140
Lesieur	1070	1023
l'Oreal	3690	3719
Martell	1317	1320
Matra	2275	2290
Merlin	3045	3130
Michelin	3240	3215
Moet Hennessy	2155	2170
Moulinex	69.90	69.50
Occidentale	1025	1020
Pernod Ric	1009	1011
Perrier	753	760
Peugeot	908	918
Printemps	597	606
Radiotechn	374	386
Redoute	1061	1070
Roussel Uclaf	1620	1640
Sanofi	702	734
Skis Rossignol	1340	1329
Telemecan	3150	3075
Thomson CSF	1301	1305
Total	377	383

CAC Index : 373.80
Previous : 376.80

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.52	3.58
Cold Storage	3.52	3.50
DBS	7.30	7.05
Fraser Neave	7.70	7.65
How Par	2.92	2.95
Hume	1.87	1.80
Inchcape	2.16	2.13
Lum Chang	0.86	0.87
Malayan Banking	3.70	3.72
OCBC	7.30	7.30
OUB	2.94	2.96
OUE	2.07	2.05
Shangri-la	N.A.	2.70
Sime Darby	1.40	1.38
S'pore Airlines	7.40	7.45
S'pore Land	3.92	3.94
S'pore Press	8.85	8.10
S Steamship	1.34	1.33
St Trading	2.80	2.91
UOB	3.90	4
United Overseas	1.05	1.04

Straits Times Ind Index : 753.46
Previous : 764.77

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	196	198
Alfa Laval	345	349
Asea	375	375
Astra	N.Q.	—
Atlas Copco	225	220
Beijer	165	158
Boliden	220	220
Electrolux	279	279
Ericsson	218	218
Esselte	328	328
Fermenta	148	127
Handelsbanken	432	430
Pharmacia	205	208
Saab-Scania	N.Q.	730
Sandvik	189	178
Skanska	181	179
SKF	346	352
SwedishMatch	366	370
Volvo	374	370

Affaersvaerlden Index : 718.80
Previous : 704.20

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.35	3.51
ANZ	4.72	4.68
BHP	8.06	8.10
Boral	4.60	4.85
Bougainville	2.75	2.70
Coles Myer	4.70	4.60
Comalco	2.22	2.30
CRA	5.86	5.76
CSR	2.76	2.80
Dunlop	3.35	3.32
Elders Ixl	4.72	4.45
ICI Australia	2.38	2.30
Magellan	1.35	1.35
MIM	1.42	1.37
Nat Aust Bank	5.28	5.16
News Corp	23	21.20
N Broken Hill	1.90	1.95
Poseidon	2.80	2.75
Qld Coal Trust	1.76	1.75
Santos	3.55	3.40
Thomas Nation	3.05	2.92
Western Mining	3.45	3.32
Westpac Banking	4.45	4.46
Woodside	0.91	0.92

All Ordinaries Index : 1136.50
Previous : 1139.40

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	410	420
Asahi Chemical	805	813
Asahi Glass	1200	1150
Bank of Tokyo	888	852
Bridgestone	488	496
Canon	932	915
Casio	1330	1320
C.Itoh	751	785
Dai Nippon Print	1770	1780
Daiwa House	1460	1430
Daiwa Securities	1800	1720
Fanuc	6510	6420
Fuji Bank	1590	1590
Fuji Photo	2700	2670
Fujitsu	900	863
Hitachi	860	834
Hitachi Cable	1040	995
Honda	1030	1020
Japan Air Lines	10500	10500
Kajima	970	980
Kansai Power	3400	3400
Kawasaki Steel	216	209
Kirin Brewery	1440	1440
Komatsu	458	460
Kubota	390	385
Kyocera	3860	3770
Matsu Elec Inds	1380	1380
Matsu Elec Works	1410	1380
Mitsubishi Bank	1580	1590
Mitsubishi Chem	630	622
Mitsubishi Elec	444	454
Mitsubishi Heavy	509	492
Mitsubishi Corp	955	932
Mitsui and Co	475	540
Mitsukoshi	1190	1280
Mitsumi	1180	1160
NEC	1490	1510
NGK Insulators	875	845
Nikko Sec	1500	1480
Nippon Kogaku	605	675
Nippon Oil	1140	1140
Nippon Steel	191	189
Nippon Yusen	475	480
Nissan	553	547
Nomura Sec	2740	2880
Olympus	1030	1000
Pioneer	1980	1950
Ricoh	810	786
Sharp	889	880
Shimazu	990	924
Shinetsu Chemical	951	945
Sony	2970	2930
Sumitomo Bank	2090	2020
Sumitomo Chem	395	404
Sumitomo Marine	1010	995
Sumitomo Metal	161	164
Taisei Corp	585	585
Taisho Marine	950	920
Takeda Chem	1790	1780
TDK	3290	3110
Teijin	505	509
Tokio Marine	1440	1410
Tokyo Elec. Power	5820	5870
Toppan Printing	1360	1380
Toray Ind	644	625
Toshiba	537	530
Toyota	1320	1270
Yamaichi Sec	1480	1380

Nikkei 225 : 17422.36
Previous : 17353.68
New Index : 1406.42
Previous : 1417.34

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	4575	4600
Alusuisse	580	608
Autophon	6700	6700
Bank Leu	3240	3250
Brown Boveri	1580	1600
Ciba Geigy	2970	2950
Credit Suisse	3530	3525
Electrowatt	3025	3000
Interdiscount	4750	4740
Jacob Suchard	8000	7790
Jelmoli	3480	3500
Landis Gyr	1770	1770
Moevenpick	5925	6025
Nestle	7650	7550
Oerlikon-B	1600	1575
Roche Baby	9550	9800
Sandoz	1530	1515
Schindler	3100	3100
Sulzer	518	511
Surveillance	6200	6150
Swissair	1215	1240
SBC	494	495
Swiss Reinsurance	2630	2625
Swiss Volksbank	2390	2380
Union Bank	5420	5440
Winterthur	6275	6275
Zurich Ins	3005	2800

SBC Index : 584.40
Previous : 585.30

*N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *Aug. 6*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1700	Abti Prce	$21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
3400	Acklands	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
37950	Agnico E	$25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
2000	Agra Ind A	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
213263	Alt Energy	$11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
1000	Alta Nat	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
400	Algoma St	$24	23⅞	23⅞	
44360	A Barrick	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ½
5328	Atco I f	$8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
279833	BCED	385	350	385	+35
1002	BP Canada	$30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
40257	Bank BC	270	260	265	— 5
130136	Bank N S	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
1100	Baton	$24⅝	24	24⅝	+1⅝
12175	Bonanza R	150	145	150	+ 5
104700	Bralorne	150	140	145	
15551	Bramalea	$22⅝	21	22½	+1½
100	Brenda M	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
12971	BCFP	$13¼	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅜
10900	BC Res	124	119	124	+ 5
11283	BC Phone	$27⅝	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
575	Brunswk	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
265	Budd Can	$37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅛
46551	CAE	$11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
1599	CCL A	$20	19⅞	20	+ ½
30601	CCL B f	$20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
349982	Cad Frv	$31½	28½	31¼	+2⅝
70500	Campeau f	$27½	25¾	27½	+ 2
17373	C Nor West	$15	14⅞	14⅞	
43300	C Packrs	$17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
2300	C Tung	$7½	7½	7½	
895497	CI Bk Com	$17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
94563	CTire A f	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
800	C Util B	$19	19	19	
3400	Cara	$10½	10½	10½	
2421	Celanese	$16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
2200	Celan 175 p	$23	21½	23	+1⅛
40	Centrl Tr	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
25	CHUM	$59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ¼
34260	Cineplex	$21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
11633	C Distb A	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
39246	CDistb B f	$6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
1450	CTL Bank	$10⅝	10	10½	+ ⅛
1100	Conwest A	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	
29600	Coseka R	110	100	105	+ 5
300	Conron A	$17⅝	17½	17½	
20600	Crownx	$28½	28⅛	28⅛	
6900	Czar Res	135	130	135	+10
12323	Denison A p	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
13623	Denison B f	$6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
1200	Develcon	310	300	300	—10
20400	Dickensn A f	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
1600	Dickensn B	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
18436	Dofasco	$24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
100	Donohue	$24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
2500	Du Pont A	$35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ½
11400	Dylex A	$17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
100	Emco	$29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
3800	Equity Svr	435	420	435	+ 5
101200	FCA Intl	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
249	C Falcon C	$17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
79250	Ficnbridge	$18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
59340	Fed Ind A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
100	Fed Plan	$30	30	30	
900	F City Fin	$14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
81566	Gendis A	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
9986	Geac Comp	$5	480	480	—32
200	Gibraltar	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
2450	Goldcorp f	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
500	Graff G	$20	20	20	+ ⅜
15560	GL Forest	$23¼	23⅛	23¼	
100	Gt Pacific	$46	46	46	+ 2
200	Greyhnd	$26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ½
1000	H Group A	460	460	460	—15
837	Hawker	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
2419	Hayes D	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
19550	Hees Intl	$32⅝	32	32	— ⅜
3142	Hollinger f	$23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
2869	H Bay Co	$27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅜
78439	Imasco	$36⅛	35⅞	36¼	+ ¼
3812	Indal	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
540	Inland Gas	$12⅛	12	12	
14700	I Corona o	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
61058	Intl Thom	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
14132	Inter Pipe	$39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
11700	Ipsco	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
700	Ivaco B	$21¼	21¼	21¼	— ½
5948	Jannock	$25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
200	Kelsey H	$22	22	22	— ½
800	Kerr Add.	$15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
9128	Labatt	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ½
50200	Lacana	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4800	LOnt Cem	$24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ¾
5816	Loblaw Co	$12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
8225	Lumonics	$14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
12250	Magna A f	$34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅛
100	MDS H A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
3900	MICC	$7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
29110	Mclan H X	$19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
3057	Maritime f	$15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
3623	Molson A f	$27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
300	Murphy	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
3225	Nabisco L	$38	37½	37½	— ¼
59826	Noranda	$17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
4856	Norcen	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
260534	Nva AltA f	470	460	465	— 5
780	Nowsco W	$11⅛	11	11⅛	[illegible]
2500	NuWst sp A	$24½	24½	24½	[illegible]
1564	Oakwood	310	300	310	+15
16900	Omnibus o	$6	5⅞	6	
2000	Oshawa A f	$24½	24	24½	+ ½
19700	Pac W Airln	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
23700	Pamour	$11½	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
17080	PanCan P	$24	23⅝	24	+ ½
500	Pembina	$14	14	14	
500	Pine Point	$9	9	9	
286488	Placer	$26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
1000	Que Sturg o	450	450	450	+10
2050	Rayrock f	$6½	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
7873	Redpath	$27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
1163	ReedSt I Sp	$50	48½	50	+ ⅜
161	Rogers A	$23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+1⅛
3000	Roman	$10	10	10	+ ½
2500	Rothman	$39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
4419	Sceptre	290	280	290	+15
2200	Scotts f	$39½	39¼	39½	
6542	Sears Can	$12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
6000	SHL Systm	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
6947	Selkirk A f	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
4602	Shell Can	$21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
3510	Sherritt	$6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
25103	Southam	$23½	23½	23½	
6067	Spar Aero f	$25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
102586	Stelco A	$21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
39077	Sulpetro	60	49	60	+15
900	Teck Cor A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
94440	Teck B f	$22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
63788	Tex Can	$27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
31076	Thom N A	$29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
131624	Tor Dm Bk	$23⅛	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
69900	Torstar B f	$35⅛	34⅝	35	— ⅛
421	Traders A f	$46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
500	Trns Mt	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
27942	TrnAlta UA	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
58457	TrCan PL	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]
2520	Trimac	250	240	245	[illegible]
46400	Trilon A	$32½	32¼	32⅜	
13939	Trizec A f	$29	27⅝	29	+1⅛
155507	Turbo	66	62	64	+ 1
14200	Unicorp A f	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
100	Un Carbid	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1230	U Entprise	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1791	U Keno	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6850	Versil A f	200	200	200	—10
500	Vestgron	33	33	33	+ 3
16200	Wardair	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
6531	Weldwod	$21½	21½	21½	
4200	Westmin	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13808	Weston	$33⅝	33¼	33½	— ⅛
22957	Woodwd A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	

Total sales 16,796,351 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	2,996.70	2,955.40

Montreal *Aug. 6*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
55527	Bank Mont	$31	30⅞	31	+ ⅜
2375	BombrdrA	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅜
5100	BombrdrB	$22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
925	CB Pak	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
90772	Cascades	$18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
200	CIL	$27	27	27	— ⅜
4262	DomTxtA	$19½	19⅛	19½	
3460	MntTrst	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
20299	NatBk Cda	$26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+1
12078	Noverco	$12½	12¼	12¼	
48758	Power Corp	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
41830	Provigo	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
100	RollandA	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
52214	Royal Bank	$31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
1702	RoyTrstco	$31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅜
500	SteinbrgA	$42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	

Total Sales 4,502,513 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,276.48	1,277.33

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SPORTS

Becker Lobs a Shot Back at McEnroe

'Everybody Has a Tough Life,' Says Wimbledon Champ

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

STRATTON MOUNTAIN, Vermont — There is no need to wear a hat and sunglasses here to conceal his identity, to order from room service rather than venture to the hotel restaurant, or to sneak out a side door instead of leaving the conventional way. A week in tranquil Stratton Mountain is as close as Boris Becker gets to being just one of the guys nowadays and it is a welcomed change for a teen-age tennis player who already has won Wimbledon twice and is expected to be the sport's next dominant player.

As Becker pointed out following his 6-4, 6-7, 6-4 second-round victory Wednesday over Ken Flach in the Volvo International, John McEnroe is not the only tennis player who has sacrificed his privacy for financial success and celebrity. In some ways, Becker said, it is tougher for him than for McEnroe because McEnroe was three or four years older when he won his first Grand Slam event.

McEnroe also was never a national hero, as Becker became in West Germany after he won Wimbledon for the first time in 1985 at the age of 17, and was the one credited for the tennis revolution in his country.

"Everybody has a tough life," Becker said. "McEnroe said no athlete went through what he did but last year I did and was only 17. I think it's tougher when you're younger and especially when you're winning. I would go to a restaurant for dinner and the next day read in the newspapers that I was eating pasta with some chick."

Becker is 18 now, still apparently unaffected by wealth and fame even after winning Wimbledon a second time. Rather than spend his stay here in a condominium, out of the public eye, he has chosen to be a guest of the inn where the majority of players are staying. Continued success may prevent him from doing that in the future.

"I consider myself a tennis player and where 63 players are staying, I can stay," Becker said.

Stratton Mountain is his first tournament since Wimbledon, which accounts for his spotty play thus far, Becker said.

He chose to enter this tournament despite an impressive field featuring McEnroe, Jimmy Connors and Ivan Lendl. The Deco II surface gives the players a good opportunity to prepare for the U.S. Open, which begins the last week in August. The setting is a welcome departure from the bustle of the big cities where most tournaments are held.

The temporary stadium seats 10,300 and is situated in a picture postcard setting. The predominant color is the green of summer.

And those fans who have sat at Centre Court at Wimbledon or in Louis Armstrong Stadium at the National Tennis Center in New York have never seen a more impressive display of big names. Lendl's match was first Wednesday, followed by Becker, Connors, Tim Mayotte and, finally, McEnroe against his doubles partner, Peter Fleming.

Lendl, Becker and Connors won as expected, although Mayotte was upset by a fellow American, Andre Agassi, a qualifier, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2. McEnroe's match was halted by rain with Fleming leading, 40-30, in the first set.

Most of the day's discussion centered on McEnroe and his 70-minute postmatch interview on Tuesday. McEnroe had made some comments about Becker, complimenting him for winning Wimbledon twice but suggesting it would have been tougher had Becker had to play him. He also said Becker was being made larger than life too soon, especially since he has not won any other tournaments of consequence.

Becker shrugged it off, gently saying that McEnroe should mind his own business, and indicating that he, Becker, would rather save their confrontations for the tennis court. So he smiled during his own lengthy interview and said, "I feel like McEnroe. I've talked for an hour."

Russ Adams/Reuters-UPI

Boris Becker returns a shot during his defeat of Ken Flach in tournament at Stratton Mountain, Vermont.

After Record 3 Grand Slams, Rangers Edge Orioles, 13-11

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE — The Baltimore Orioles won the record-breaking battle of the grand-slam home runs Wednesday night, by a margin of 2-1. But the Texas Rangers won one of the wildest games of the major league baseball season, 13-11.

The three grand slams were a major league record. Both the Orioles' bases-loaded homers were hit in the fourth inning, the first by Larry Sheets and the second by Jim Dwyer, to tie a major-league record. It was the fifth time a team has had two grand slams in an inning; the last time was in 1980, by Milwaukee's Cecil Cooper and Don Money.

In addition to the 24 runs, there were 26 hits, 19 by the Rangers. Although they only had seven hits, the Orioles were issued 10 walks.

The Rangers, who blew a 6-0 lead, battled back from an 11-6 deficit by scoring six times in the eighth, when Larry Parrish climaxed the rally with a two-run double. That enabled the Rangers to close to 1½ games of the California Angels in the West Division of the American League and dropped the Orioles 3½ games behind the East-leading Boston Red Sox.

Toby Harrah's grand slam in the second inning helped the Rangers take their 6-0 lead. And Bobby Witt was working on a no-hitter going into the fourth, but he walked the bases full before Sheets got the first Oriole hit, his 13th homer and third in his last three games.

After Tom O'Malley singled, Jeff Russell relieved Witt. With two out, Russell walked Rick Dempsey and Fred Lynn. An error brought in the fifth run and Dwyer hit his first grand slam.

Lee Lacy hit a two-run homer in the sixth to give the Orioles a five-run cushion. Ordinarily, with bullpen ace Don Aase, the Orioles do not blow five-run leads. But Aase had injured his back earlier in the day picking up his son, so Rich Bordi was called on.

Bordi gave up six hits and six runs in the eighth, when Steve Buechele opened the inning with a homer and Pete O'Brien hit a three-run homer.

Rain delayed the start of the game more than an hour, but once play got underway it rained long balls.

Red Sox 9, White Sox 0: In Boston, Marty Barrett's two-run homer in the first inning and Bill Buckner's bases-loaded double in the second supported Bruce Hurst's three-hit pitching against Chicago. The left-hander won his second consecutive start after two losses since returning from the 21-day disabled list, throwing only 98 pitches, 65 of them strikes.

In a new lineup, Wade Boggs moved into the lead-off spot and Marty Barrett dropped into the No. 2 position. Boggs walked in the first and Barrett followed with a home run, one of his three hits.

Boggs went 2 for 2, scored three times and regained the batting lead from Don Mattingly of the Yankees. Boggs is hitting .3454 to Mattingly's .3446.

Yankees 5, Brewers 3: In New York, Dave Winfield drove in two runs, one with his 17th homer, and singled twice against Milwaukee to end a 3-for-20 slump.

Twins 5, Angels 2: In Bloomington, Minnesota, Gary Gaetti homered and hit a two-run double while Bert Blyleven pitched a five-hitter against California, striking out seven.

Blue Jays 8, Royals 0: In Toronto, Jimmy Key and Tom Henke held Kansas City to five hits and Garth Iorg drove in three runs.

A's 7, Mariners 5: In Seattle, Jose Canseco doubled home Alfredo Griffin during a two-run ninth-inning rally for Oakland.

Mets 7, Cubs 6: In the National League, in Chicago, Mookie Wilson's broken-bat single drove in two runs in the 12th to give New York its victory in the first game of a doubleheader.

Dwight Gooden, who struck out nine, had given up a game-tying homer in the ninth for the first time in his career. He held a 5-3 lead when Thad Bosley singled with one out and Jody Davis hit a fly ball that the wind carried over the fence in left field.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

In the nightcap, Gary Carter hit a two-run homer and the Mets held a 6-4 lead when the game was halted by darkness after seven innings. It was to be completed Thursday.

Dodgers 7, Astros 4: In Los Angeles, Len Matuszek homered twice and Mike Marshall broke an 0-for-15 slump with a two-run single as the Dodgers, who have won 9 of their last 10, moved within 5½ games of first-place Houston in the West.

Giants 2, Reds 1: In San Francisco, pinch-hitter Mike Aldrete's two-out single in the 14th scored the winning run against Cincinnati.

Vida Blue held the Reds to one run and three hits in eight innings, while the Reds' starter, Tom Browning, gave up only three hits in seven innings and retired 19 in a row during one stretch.

Cardinals 2, Phillies 1: In St. Louis, Ozzie Smith bluffed running home in the bottom of the eighth, causing Don Carman to hurry his windup, as balks contributed to both runs against Philadelphia.

Expos 3, Pirates 2: In Pittsburgh, Tim Raines and Mitch Webster hit run-scoring triples for Montreal while Floyd Youmans held the Pirates to five hits for seven innings.

Braves 4, Padres 2: In San Diego, Bob Horner doubled in one run and Rafael Ramirez singled in two for Atlanta after LaMarr Hoyt took a five-hitter and a 2-1 lead into the ninth. *(LAT, UPI)*

Foster Released by Mets After Remarks on Racism

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

AP

George Foster

CHICAGO — George Foster's career with the New York Mets came to a controversial end Wednesday after the power hitter got into a dispute with manager Dave Johnson over remarks on racial influences in baseball.

The Mets issued a statement Wednesday night saying that Foster, 37, who had a batting average of only .228, would be released because he had been "ineffective as a part-time player." They added that Lee Mazzilli, the Mets' onetime star center fielder who was signed to a minor league contract last week, would be called up Thursday from their Tidewater farm club to replace Foster.

But both the Mets and Foster indicated that the dispute over his remarks had hastened his departure. And teammate Darryl Strawberry said with some heat: "I'm disappointed the way the organization handled it. A guy who had a career like that deserved to wait till the end of the season."

["I don't feel sad. George brought this on himself," second baseman Wally Backman was quoted as saying by The Associated Press. "It's not so much the racist stuff. It's the stuff he said about his teammates. Once he said Mitchell and (Danny) Heep couldn't do what he could do. When you start burying your teammates, you're not a teammate anymore."]

Foster told his teammates in a closed meeting that the remarks had been taken out of context, and insisted that "I never said race had anything to do with who plays." But Johnson said that he was affronted, and that be would no longer feel comfortable with Foster's playing for the Mets.

The dispute broke out two weeks after Foster had lost his job as the regular left fielder to Kevin Mitchell, the versatile rookie who made the team in spring training and who since has played six positions, batting above .300. Both Foster and Mitchell are black, Mazzilli is white.

The dispute arose after Foster was quoted in the Gannett Westchester-Rockland newspapers as saying:

"I'm not saying it's a racial thing. But that seems to be the case in sports these days. When a ball club can, they replace a George Foster or a Mookie Wilson with a more popular white player.

"I think the Mets would rather promote a Gary Carter or a Keith Hernandez to the fans so parents who want to, can point to them as role models for their children, rather than a Darryl Strawberry or a Dwight Gooden or a George Foster."

"Normally, I wouldn't comment on something a player is quoted as saying," said Johnson, who called reporters into his office at Wrigley Field. "But this is an affront to me. He was alluding to my integrity as a baseball manager.

"In the four years he's been here, he's been streaky. This year, with the emergence of Kevin Mitchell, I couldn't afford the luxury of waiting for George. My job is to put the best nine players out there."

Foster is in the final year of a five-year contract that guarantees him $2 million a year, plus $500,000 for each of the next two years as a buyout if the Mets do not retain him. He was one of the game's great power hitters during 10 seasons with the Cincinnati Reds, and has a total of 347 home runs. But, since the Mets acquired him in 1982, he has hit 99 homers in 4½ somewhat streaky seasons, and has often been booed by the fans.

■ Carlton Retires at Age 41

Steve Carlton, the four-time Cy Young award winner, announced his retirement Wednesday, the day after he got his 4000th strikeout in the major leagues, The Associated Press reported from San Francisco.

Carlton, 41, was 1-3 with a 5.10 earned run average in a one-month stint with the San Francisco Giants. For the season, which included three months with the Philadelphia Phillies, he was 5-11 with a 5.89 ERA. Carlton posted a record of 319 victories against 226 defeats in a 22-year career that included seven seasons in St. Louis and 14½ in Philadelphia.

"Upon reflection, I realized that I've reached a career milestone," the 4,000 strikeouts, "never before accomplished by a pitcher spending his entire career in one league," Carlton said in a statement released by the Giants.

His strikeout total is second in major-league history only to the 4,209 recorded by Nolan Ryan of the Houston Astros.

Carlton's 319 victories put him 11th on the all-time list, eight behind Eddie Plank. Carlton had 20 or more victories in a season six times. He ranks among the top 20 in six pitching categories.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Trump to Release USFL Team's Stars

NEW YORK (AP) — Donald Trump, owner of the New Jersey Generals of the U.S. Football League, said Wednesday that he will give his team's three stars, running back Herschel Walker and quarterbacks Jim Kelly and Doug Flutie, permission to talk to National Football League teams "anytime they ask for it."

The three, who have a combined salary of more than $3 million a year, are among the approximately 400 players whose football futures became uncertain this week after the USFL decided not to play the 1986 season. Representatives of the USFL Players Association were to meet Thursday in Washington with a committee set up by the league to decide what to do with the players.

Flutie, reached in Boston, said that he wanted to be sure the $7 million, five-year personal services contract he signed with Trump would be honored. Walker's agent, Peter Johnson, said Thursday that Walker wants to play for the Dallas Cowboys and "we hope he is in uniform as soon as possible."

Arbitrator's Firing Angers Union

NEW YORK (NYT) — The chief of the players' union charged Wednesday that the owners dismissed baseball's impartial arbitrator in an effort to sabotage the free-agent conspiracy case. Furthermore, the union official, Donald Fehr, asserted that commissioner Peter Ueberroth is "in the middle of" that effort.

Fehr, speaking at a news conference the day after the owners' Player Relations Committee dismissed Thomas Roberts of Los Angeles, said the Major League Baseball Players Association would take action to try to overturn the move. Baseball's arbitrators have been dismissed before but not in the course of a hearing.

Roberts, who was named arbitrator last November, had been hearing the players' grievance over the way the owners conducted negotiations for free agents last winter. The players contend that the owners conspired to restrict the movement of free agents in violation of the collective bargaining agreement.

For the Record

Renaldo Nehemiah, the world-record holder in the 110-meter hurdles, made a sensational comeback Wednesday night after a 4½-year ban for playing pro football by winning the race at a track meet in Viareggio, Italy, in 13.48 seconds. *(AP)*

Fans of the soccer club Lazio in Rome turned a protest of their team's demotion to the Italian league's third division into a riot, smashing windows and battling police. *(UPI)*

Dennis Andries will make the first defense of his World Boxing Council light-heavyweight title against Commonwealth middleweight champion Tony Sibson at Alexandra Palace in London on Sept. 10. *(UPI)*

Formula 1 champion Alain Prost said in Budapest that he planned to quit the McLaren team and drive for Ferrari next season. *(AP)*

Kite Thinks He Has Chance to Win PGA Title if No One Else 'Goes Crazy'

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

TOLEDO, Ohio — Tom Kite is in the forefront of the discussions of possible winners in the PGA Championship this week, a spot he has held going into other major golf tournaments during his 15 years on the PGA Tour.

He won the Western Open last Sunday and anyone entering a major tournament a few days after a victory is usually a good choice. And when an established player of Kite's caliber is in that position, he becomes a favorite.

The 35-year-old Texan, one of the most consistent players on the tour and the winner of nine tournaments and almost $3 million, has only come close to winning in major events; he is still looking for his first victory in a Masters, U.S. Open, British Open or PGA Championship.

Kite and the rest of the world's best golfers go after the PGA Championship, the fourth and final major title of the year, on the Inverness Club course beginning Thursday. Kite has a warning for anyone who tries to pick him or Greg Norman or Seve Ballesteros as a favorite. Kite found proof last week that golf is one of the most unpredictable of sports.

Seven shots behind the third-round leaders in the Western Open when he teed off Sunday at Butler National in suburban Chicago, Kite bogeyed the first two holes to put him nine shots behind with 16 holes to go. And the leaders hadn't even left their hotel rooms yet, let alone teed off.

Kite finished with a none-too-impressive two-under 68 and waited more than an hour and a half before finding himself in a four-way tie at the end of regulation. He won the tournament with a birdie on the first playoff hole, to edge Fred Couples, Nick Price and David Frost.

"If last week doesn't convince people that you have so little control over winning, nothing will," Kite said. "You have control over playing well but you have so little control over whether you win.

"For me to win the golf tournament last week shooting two under par teeing off as early as I did — two hours before the last group — is mind boggling.

"But then for me not to win at Augusta having started off as I did and playing as well as I did in the last round is hard to perceive. Obviously somebody had to come out of the pack and shoot well. Jack Nicklaus came out of the pack and shot seven under over the last 10 holes."

Kite finished tied for second in the Masters with Norman, a shot behind Nicklaus.

"Why those two tournaments went as they did just doesn't make sense to me," Kite said. "So predicting wins is impossible. I don't think anybody can do it. As far as this week's PGA goes, all you can say is you played well, putted well, kept patient, kept cool. And if nobody else goes crazy out there I've got a chance to win."

Kite's game may be just what is needed at Inverness, where Hale Irwin won the second of his two United States Open titles in 1979. Irwin and Kite are both excellent shotmakers, but are not among the extremely long-hitting players on the tour. They can't hit with Norman, Ballesteros, Couples and other sluggers. They can, however, keep the ball in play when they are on their game.

The tiny greens at Inverness are such small targets that the eventual winner will have to hit his second shots nearly on the bull's-eye.

Speaking of his past record in major tournaments, Kite said: "I've had some opportunities to win. In some of those cases I haven't performed as well as I should have. And I've also had some opportunities in majors where I performed very well and did not come across with a win. You figure it out. I can't."

The Associated Press

Greg Norman, left, Arnold Palmer and Ossie Moore admired a drive at practice for the PGA Championship.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California	000 200 000—2	5	1
Minnesota	000 140 00x—5	9	0

Sutton, Corbett (6) and Narron; Blyleven and Laudner. W—Blyleven, 11-10. L—Sutton, 10-8. HRs—California, Jackson (10), DeCinces (15). Minnesota, Gaetti (23).

Kansas City	000 000 000—0	5	1
Toronto	000 520 10x—8	10	0

Jackson, Leonard (4), Quisenberry (8) and Sundberg; Key, Henke (8) and Martinez. W—Key, 10-7. L—Jackson, 6-8. HR—Toronto, Garcia (5).

Chicago	000 000 000—0	3	0
Boston	430 000 02x—9	15	0

Bannister, Dawley (1), Thigpen (6) and Fisk; Hurst and Sullivan. W—Hurst, 7-5. L—Bannister, 6-9. HR—Boston, Barrett (3).

Milwaukee	000 001 020—3	8	1
New York	111 020 00x—5	14	2

Nieves, Clutterbuck (4), Bosio (6) and Cerone; Guidry, Fisher (8) and Espino. W—Guidry, 6-9. L—Nieves, 10-5. Sv—Fisher (6). HRs—Milwaukee, Yount (4). New York, Winfield (17).

Texas	051 000 061—13	19	1
Baltimore	000 902 000—11	7	0

Witt, Russell (4), Mason (4), Williams (7), Mohorcic (8) and Slaught; Dixon, Jones (2), Havens (6), Bordi (6), Snell (8) and Dempsey. W—Williams, 8-3. L—Bordi, 4-2. Sv—Mohorcic (4). HRs—Texas, Harrah (4), Buechele (15), O'Brien (16). Baltimore, Sheets (13), Dwyer (8), Lacy (11).

Oakland	010 130 002—7	12	2
Seattle	200 030 000—5	8	3

Plunk, Von Ohlen (5), Howell (7) and Tettleton, Willard (8); Langston, Huismann (6), Young (8), Ladd (9) and S.Bradley, Kearney (9). W—Howell, 1-4. L—Young, 7-5. HR—Oakland, Kingman (27).

(Cleveland at Detroit, ppd., rain)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	100 030 010 002—7	15	1
Chicago	002 100 002 001—6	10	2

First Game

Gooden, Orosco (10), McDowell (11) and Carter; Lynch, Fontenot (8), Gumpert (8), DiPino (9), Frazier (11), Smith (12) and Davis. W—McDowell, 10-6. L—Frazier, 2-4. HRs—New York, Hernandez (10). Chicago, Sandberg (12), Davis (15).

New York	101 220 0—6	9	1
Chicago	000 211 0—4	9	1

Second Game

(Suspended after 7 innings)

Anderson, Sisk (6) and Hearn; Trout, Fontenot (6), Gumpert (7) and Moreland. HRs—New York, Carter (18). Chicago, Mumphrey (4).

Cincinnati	000 001 000 000 00—1	7	0
San Francisc	000 000 001 000 01—2	10	1

Browning, R.Robinson (8), Franco (9), Murphy (11), Willis (13) and Diaz; Blue, Garrelts (9), Berenguer (12), J.Robinson (14) and Brenly, Melvin (9). W—J.Robinson, 6-2. L—Willis, 1-3.

Houston	001 002 001—4	8	1
Los Angeles	020 021 20x—7	11	2

Knepper, Andersen (4), Funk (6), Lopez (7), Knudson (9) and Ashby; Honeycutt, Niedenfuer (6) and Scioscia. W—Honeycutt, 8-4. L—Knepper, 2-3. Sv—Niedenfuer (7). HRs—Los Angeles, Matuszek 2 (8), Duncan (8).

Montreal	003 000 000—3	9	0
Pittsburgh	100 000 100—2	5	0

Youmans, McClure (8), Reardon (9) and Bilardello; Rhoden, Jones (8) and Pena. W—Youmans, 11-7. L—Rhoden, 11-7. Sv—Reardon (25).

Philadelphia	000 010 000—1	7	0
St. Louis	000 100 01x—2	7	4

Carman and Reynolds; Mathews, Worrell (9) and Heath. W—Mathews, 7-2. L—Carman, 5-3. Sv—Worrell (22).

Atlanta	001 000 003—4	8	1
San Diego	002 000 000—2	9	0

Mahler, Assenmacher (7), Garber (9) and Virgil, Benedict (9); Hoyt, Gossage (9) and Kennedy. W—Assenmacher, 5-2. L—Hoyt, 5-8. Sv—Garber (16). HR—Atlanta, Virgil (13).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	62	44	.585	—
Baltimore	59	48	.551	3½
New York	59	50	.541	4½
Detroit	57	50	.533	5½
Toronto	57	52	.523	6½
Cleveland	55	51	.519	7
Milwaukee	52	54	.491	10

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	57	50	.533	—
Texas	56	52	.519	1½
Chicago	48	58	.453	8½
Kansas City	48	59	.449	9
Seattle	48	61	.440	10
Minnesota	47	60	.439	10
Oakland	47	63	.427	11½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	70	34	.673	—
Montreal	53	50	.515	16½
Philadelphia	52	53	.495	18½
St. Louis	50	55	.476	20½
Chicago	46	58	.442	24
Pittsburgh	42	61	.408	27½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	60	48	.556	—
San Francisco	56	52	.519	4
Los Angeles	54	53	.505	5½
San Diego	51	56	.477	8½
Atlanta	50	57	.467	9½
Cincinnati	49	56	.467	9½

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

BOSTON—Granted John McNamara, manager, a two-year contract extension.

CHICAGO—Placed Bob James, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list; Neil Allen, pitcher, on 21-day disabled list and Joel McKeon, pitcher, on 60-day disabled list. Recalled Bobby Thigpen, pitcher, from Birmingham, Southern League.

OAKLAND—Signed Scott Hemond, catcher.

TEXAS—Activated Mike Mason, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list. Placed Ricky Wright, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list.

TORONTO—Outrighted Stan Clarke, pitcher, to Syracuse, International League.

National League

LEAGUE—Suspended Gene Michael, Chicago's manager, for three days beginning Thursday and fined him an undisclosed amount.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

L.A. CLIPPERS—Reached agreement with Rory White, forward.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

DETROIT—Waived Tracy Johnson, linebacker; Doug Hollie, defensive end; Farrell Wilson, offensive lineman, and Clarence Glenn, safety.

GREEN BAY—Signed Carl Aikens, wide receiver, to a one-year contract.

L.A. RAMS—Signed Doug Reed, defensive end.

NEW ENGLAND—Signed Reggie Dupard, running back. Waived Larry Baker, offensive lineman.

NEW ORLEANS—Signed Antonio Gibson, defensive back, to a two-year contract.

PITTSBURGH—Agreed to terms with Walter Abercrombie, running back.

ST. LOUIS—Placed Wayne Difford, linebacker; Richard Clapton, guard, and Mike Lopez, safety, on injured reserve.

WASHINGTON—Waived Jess Atkinson and Steve Willis, placekickers, and David Fonoti, offensive tackle.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

NEW JERSEY—Gave two-year contract extensions to Max McNab, general manager; Doug Carpenter, coach; Marshall Johnston, director of player personnel; Dave Conte, assistant director of player personnel, and Tom McVie, coach of the Maine Mariners, American Hockey League. Signed David Anderson and Doug Brown, right wings, and Tim Lenardon, center, to multiyear contracts.

COLLEGE

MARQUETTE—Named Gina Castelli assistant women's basketball coach.

Football

NFL Preseason

WEDNESDAY'S RESULT

Atlanta 31, N.Y. Giants 24

Friday's Games

Philadelphia at Detroit
Indianapolis at Seattle

Beman Invitation Comes Too Late to Suit Ballesteros

United Press International

TOLEDO, Ohio — Seve Ballesteros said Wednesday he had turned down PGA Tour commissioner Deane Beman's offer to let him play in the World Series of Golf later this month despite his one-year suspension.

Ballesteros, the Spanish star whom Beman suspended from the PGA Tour for a year because he did not play the required 15 tournaments in 1985, said the commissioner stopped him in the locker room Sunday night to inform him of his decision.

Beman "said 'I'm going to make an exception for you; you're invited to play in the World Series of Golf,'" Ballesteros said after his practice round for the PGA Championship.

"I said, 'Now it's a little bit too late. If you'd told me that a couple of months ago, maybe I would be able to play. Now, I've already made my schedule and too bad.'"

Ballesteros, 29, who has won five of the last six tournaments on the European PGA Tour, said he will be at home with his family in Madrid preparing to play the following week in the German Open and "reading the papers."

The World Series of Golf is to be played on Aug. 21-24 in Akron, Ohio.

If Reagan's Son Founders, Air Force Comes to Rescue

By Catherine Wilson
The Associated Press

MIAMI — Michael Reagan, the U.S. president's son, may be the safest boater on the high seas.

Two air force helicopters kept a close watch on him during the Miami-Nassau Searace on Tuesday, then plucked Reagan and his crewmen off an isolated island after their boat broke down.

"We actually had helicopters up over the boat at all times with the water-rescue capability," Jack Kippenberger, special agent in charge of the Secret Service office in Miami, said Wednesday. "We were more interested in his safety than the condition of the boat.

"Every time he races anywhere, we follow the race course by air." Reagan, 41, the president's oldest son, "can decline the protection if he so desires" but has chosen not to, Kippenberger said.

"The statute that gives us the authority to protect the president gives us the authority to protect the immediate family, and that's why we're with Michael Reagan," Kippenberger added.

Bud Light, the 38-foot (11.8-meter) outboard Scarab driven by Reagan, broke down south of the Bimini Islands in the Bahamas, about 55 miles (88 kilometers) east of Miami, on the first leg of the round trip to Nassau and back. Only one of the seven starters finished the race in rough seas.

"My understanding is they didn't really know" what had happened "and beached to repair," Kippenberger said. "At that time, they discovered they had done some damage to the hull and were taking on water and would not be able to continue."

Reagan, who lives at Sherman Oaks, California, and his two teammates debated whether to try to rejoin the race but decided against it.

Meanwhile, the two huge air force helicopters landed side by side at a sandy beach on the edge of Gun Cay.

"Just in the interest of time, we put him on one of those helicopters and returned to Miami. It was a very routine issue," Kippenberger said. "I think his entire crew came."

The Secret Service followed similar procedures when Reagan, an avid boat racer who often competes in endurance contests for charity, joined a Miami-to-New York run in July 1983, Kippenberger said. Reagan holds several long-distance offshore powerboat records.

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OBSERVER

Liddy & the Three Bears

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Some people in Tennessee want Goldilocks out of the classroom. They say she undermines standards of Christian morality.

Hers is the story of a young girl entering a strange house while the tenants, who happen to be bears, are out for a stroll. She takes advantage of their absence to test their furniture for comfort and eat some of their porridge.

Inexplicably fatigued by these small exertions, she falls asleep in one of their beds where she is found snoozing when the bears return. Goldilocks jumps up and runs away.

The Tennesseans object that since Goldilocks isn't punished for invading private property, children may conclude that poking around in other people's houses is morally OK.

□

In the library I find another version which ends with Goldilocks being scolded by her mother and instructed that it's wrong to enter other people's houses uninvited.

I suspect this is of recent vintage, concocted to satisfy the modern demand for textbooks with milksop morality.

Before plunging into the sticky issue of morality, let's look at the artistic problems in Goldilocks. These are considerable.

Are we really to believe, as the author obviously wants us to, that Goldilocks left home not knowing there was a house in the vicinity occupied by bears? Nonsense. When bears move into a neighborhood, everybody for miles around knows it.

And these are not ordinary bears lumbering off to fish with their paws or steal the bees' honey, are they? These are porridge-eating bears. These are bears that have chairs and beds custom built so each bear can enjoy perfect chair and bed fit.

□

Consider those bears. Porridge eaters. Custom-built furniture. Ostensibly a family composed of father, mother and child bear. But are they?

In a neighborhood like Goldilocks's, where people don't normally see bears that eat porridge and buy custom-built furniture, it would be easy for three very cunning, very tough male bears to fool everybody. Suppose one bear wore father clothes, another went around in drag and the runt bear wore short pants with a slingshot sticking out of the hip pocket.

But, you ask, why would three cunning, tough male bears want to do something that weird?

That, I submit, is the same question that was asked by a mysterious man for whom Goldilocks was secretly working inside that ursine household. I do not know who her mysterious boss was. Suppose, however, that it was G. Gordon Liddy.

Liddy doubtless feared the security of the free world was endangered by whatever those housekeeping bears were up to. He needed somebody to get in there while the bears were out and have a look-see.

Liddy didn't dare. Though a brave man, he knew that if caught, he might be sealed in a diplomatic pouch and shipped to Bearland where, imprisoned in deepest Sibearia.

□

Who was the one person sure not to arouse the bears' suspicions if caught poking through their house? A sweet, innocent, golden-haired tyke. Of course Liddy didn't dare tell her his suspicions. She might be a weakling who broke down under torture. But there was no need to tell her. It was enough to say, "Honey, did you know the three bears all take a long walk just before breakfast every day and leave the house wide open?" Adding, "While you're in there, keep an eye peeled for anything funny."

Oh yes, there's an exciting story here, but it is buried by the author's clumsiness. Goldilocks's sudden slumber obviously resulted from a sleeping potion the bears put in the porridge. Her escape, possible only because the bears couldn't believe such a lovable little dear capable of working for Liddy, creates a happy ending, not an immoral lesson on invading privacy and getting away with it.

Morality demands that Goldilocks escape uneaten by the bears and unscolded by her mother. However unwittingly, she has risked her life in the struggle against hanky-panky. And they call that immoral! Shame!

A Former Guerrilla On New Path in Rio

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — By the time an amnesty permitted Fernando Gabeira to return home from exile in 1979, there was already a consensus among Brazilian leftists that the armed struggle had been a mistake.

Yet, with the renown that he had earned by taking part in the kidnapping of a United States ambassador here a decade earlier, Gabeira was expected to assume a role of leadership in the traditional left's bid for power.

Instead, the slim, soft-spoken writer chose a different kind of campaign. In books, lectures and interviews, he began bombarding this society with ideas transplanted from Western Europe and assaulting the orthodoxy of Brazil's array of small Marxist parties.

"I wanted to show that we were defeated historically and could not just offer our suffering but had to offer something different."

Today, critics denounce him as a publicity-hungry opportunist who flits from one political fad to the next, while admirers, particularly the young, regard him as something of a guru.

Now Gabeira has decided to take his advocacy of such causes as sexual and racial equality and ecological socialism to a larger audience by running for governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro in elections this November, under the banners of the Workers' Party and the small Green Party that he founded.

"Today we are much more of an idea than a party," he said. "But we think it's foolish to struggle only outside the system and it's hopeless to struggle only inside the system. So that's the idea of running for governor — to open up the system."

He harbors few illusions that he will win, and hopes for perhaps 15 percent of the vote. Still, his decision to take part in the election mirrors the experience of former guerrillas in other South American countries who have also accepted the rules of democracy after their revolutionary adventures failed.

The "self-criticism" of Brazil's former guerrillas, who began their activities in 1969 and were crushed within two years, led them to blame their failure on their isolation from the population at large. "It was one vanguard against another vanguard: the guerrillas against the political police," Gabeira recalled. "The problem was that the police could be replaced and we were decimated."

Gabeira and colleagues kidnapped the United States Ambassador, Charles Burke Elbrick, in September 1969 to obtain the release of 15 jailed leftists. Five months later, Gabeira was arrested and tortured, but in June 1970 he was among 40 prisoners flown to Algeria in exchange for the kidnapped West German ambassador.

"Within the Elbrick kidnap, our process of destruction began," he said. "But when you're in jail it's difficult to think like that. We thought that with the kidnappings we could keep the flame alight by freeing those who fell."

It was exile that brought a change in Gabeira's thinking. From Algeria, he went to Cuba for military training. After 18 months, he came away disillusioned, not only by growing Soviet influence in Cuba and the suffocation of intellectual freedom, but by what he felt were the repressive attitudes towards blacks, religion, homosexuality and women's rights.

After living for a year under a false identity in West Berlin, he was drawn, early in 1973, to the Chile of President Salvador Allende Gossens. But within months, the Chilean military seized power and Gabeira fled Chile through the Argentine embassy. Late in 1973, he was granted asylum in Sweden.

Western Europe shaped many of the ideas he brought back to Brazil. "I returned a changed man," he said. "I had carried out a critique of the armed struggle, of social realism, of Latin American machismo; I had discovered the ecological movement, and I had lived abroad with Brazilian blacks and gained insight into racism here."

Alan Riding/The New York Times

Exile changed many of Fernando Gabeira's ideas.

The first controversy that he provoked, though, was his appearance on a Rio beach in a miniscule swimsuit that prompted speculation that he had turned homosexual. "Imagine what a shock," he said, laughing, "the symbol of virility, the man who kidnapped the symbol of power, might be gay." The result was a heated debate about what he called "politics of the body," in which he defended rights for homosexuals but gave greater emphasis to feminism.

Charges that he was importing irrelevant European ideas to Brazil intensified when he began promoting ecological awareness in a country that had long considered environmental protection to be a luxury of developed societies.

The strongest passions, however, have been stirred by his criticism of the traditional left. At a demonstration to protest the United States bombing of Libya, for example, Gabeira was loudly heckled when he also used the occasion to condemn the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

"I have lost many fears, and one is of being booed," he said. "Brazilian conservatives believe we can imitate the United States and the Communists think we can be like the Soviet Union. Both display a complete absence of imagination."

He questions whether the armed struggle is justified under any circumstances. "To defeat an army, you must build another army, he said, "and if it wins, it becomes the new savior and the new dominant force."

Brazil's real need, he said, was for an open debate of its problems. "Our energy policy, the need for population control, racial equality, women's rights, urban violence, land reform, they all have to be found space in a country where politics still revolves too much around personalities."

PEOPLE

Marker for Woodstock

Without fanfare, town officials in Bethel, New York, have erected a roadside marker at the site of the 1969 Woodstock music festival, an event that became synonymous with the turbulent 1960s. "We just kind of got around to putting it up," said **Town Supervisor George Neuhaus**. The small blue sign, which says only "Site of Woodstock Art and Music Festival, August 15, 16, 17, 1969," is identical to those used in New York state to mark historical sites. An estimated 450,000 people turned out to hear such musicians as **Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin, Sly and the Family Stone** and **Crosby, Stills and Nash.** "It's like a shrine," said **Bert Feldman**, one of two men who suggested the town mark the festival site in September 1984. That triggered months of debate in Bethel before the town board voted in 1985 to authorize the marker. **Nicky** and **June Gelish** of New York City, the current owners of the farm that **Max Yasgur** allowed to be used for the festival, had a five-ton concrete marker put on their property last year to commemorate the event.

□

Ronald McDonald probably wouldn't recognize the place. Businessmen and women in expensive suits sit amid flower-festooned booths listening to soothing harp music in a dining area decorated in muted tones of salmon and green. Morning newspapers greet breakfasters, and push-button telephones can be plugged in at the tables for urgent business calls. It's the McDonald's in Crocker Center in downtown Los Angeles, where they open the doors at 5:30 A. M. to accommodate West Coast stockbrokers who live by East Coast clocks. When **Donald** and **Andrea Bailey** opened the franchise in the city's financial district, they knew their clientele would be stockbrokers, lawyers, accountants and executive secretaries. So they made it a McDonald's with a McDifference.

□

Jack Lemmon has received mixed-to-favorable reviews in his British stage debut in **Eugene O'Neill's** "Long Day's Journey Into Night," which opened Monday at London's Theatre Royal, Haymarket, after a financially unsuccessful Broadway run. The production, directed by **Jonathan Miller**, received marginally better reviews in London than on Broadway, where it closed June 29 after 10 weeks. **Milton Shulman** in The Standard called the production, which reduces the length of the play by having the characters overlap dialogue, "brilliant." **Jack Tinker** in The Daily Mail wrote: "The fact that Broadway could not sustain its potency for more than 60 performances proves only how puny, sick, and running scared it has undoubtedly become." **Michael Billington** in The Guardian, who reviewed the production's tryout in Washington, found Lemmon "better than ever." Billington called the evening "provocative, intelligent, but lacking the final punch to the solar plexus by its disregard of O'Neill's classic artifice."

□

Timothy Dalton, 42, who has performed for the Royal Shakespeare Company, has been issued the new license to kill as James Bond, Agent 007. Dalton was selected to play in the next Bond film, "The Living Daylights," said **Albert R. Broccoli**, producer of most of the 007 films. He will succeed **Sean Connery** and **Roger Moore**.

□

A Los Angeles art dealer, **Douglas James Chrismas**, 42, pleaded no contest Wednesday to a criminal charge that he stole seven contemporary art works valued at up to $1.3 million. Chrismas's plea resulted from a settlement of his criminal case worked out by his lawyer, the district attorney's office and the Canadian victim of the theft who agreed to give Chrismas five years to pay for the works. Chrismas, owner of the chic Flow Ace Gallery in Los Angeles, entered his plea after months of negotiations that followed his February arrest for stealing works by some leading artists, including **Robert Rauschenberg** and **Andy Warhol**. For nearly a decade, he has faced more than a score of lawsuits alleging that he failed to pay artists for their works and has not delivered works bought and paid for by collectors. A real-estate developer, **C. Frederick Stimpson** of Vancouver, had left seven works in Chrismas's care over a period of years. Court documents show that Chrismas sold some of the pieces and used others as collateral for loans.

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